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ABSTRACT

This bibliography lists and describes more than 500 works produced by American, European, and African scholars and writers, which concern African press, broadcasting, periodicals, film, and other facets of mass communication. Citations are organized under the following headings: "African Mass Communications in General," "African Politics, History, and Society," "Communication Theory and Method," "Newspapers: Under Colonial Rule or before 1960," "Newspapers: Since Independence or after 1960," "Radio Broadcasting," "Television," "Magazines, Rural Publications, etc.," "Press Freedom, Censorship, and Government Controls," "International News Flow and News Agencies," "Foreign Correspondents," "International Political Communication," "Training of Journalists," "Educational Media," "Satellites and Telecommunications," "Cinema," "Books," and "Advertising." Indexes of countries mentioned and of authors cited are included. (KS)

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MASS COMMUNICATION IN AFRICA:
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Compiled by

William A. Hachten

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For RALPH D. CASEY and RALPH O. NAFZIGER

Two pioneer bibliographers and scholars
of international communication

Note on author: William A. Hachten is professor of journalism and mass communication at the University of Wisconsin (Madison) where he has taught since 1959. He has a B.A. from Stanford, M.S. from UCLA and Ph.D. from Minnesota. At Wisconsin, he is a member of the African Studies Committee and the Center for International Communication Studies. He has done field research in Africa in 1965 and 1968, on the latter occasion as recipient of a Fulbright-Hays research fellowship. He is author of _Muffled Drums: The News Media in Africa_ (1971) and _The Supreme Court on Freedom of the Press_ (1968).

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Introduction

In the literature of research on mass communication, the continent of Africa has long been _terra incognita_. Only in the last ten years have scholars and writers in America, Europe and Africa itself begun to give serious attention to the press, broadcasting, periodicals, film, and other facets of communication there.

This bibliography is an effort to list and describe what they have written. Africanists as well as communication researchers will probably find there has been more published than they suspected.

Mass communication research is, of course, an interdisciplinary field and its amorphous and heterogeneous nature become even more apparent when a bibliography's focus is on an underdeveloped region.

Authors cited here range from journalism teachers and communication scholars to foreign correspondents to historians and political scientists to government officials and to working newsmen as well as others with an interest in Africa. Accordingly, the scope and quality of the study varies widely.

For one thing, there is a lack of sophisticated and theoretically oriented behavioral studies. The majority of citations describe facilities and situations with a good deal of emphasis on the perpetual frictions between the press and government. Note the numerous items under "Press Freedom, Censorship and Government Controls." Moreover, as section B, "African Politics, History and Society" shows, much useful information on the mass media is tucked away in more general studies about Africa.

For another thing, too many studies cited are concentrated on a few anglophonic nations such as Nigeria, Ghana, South Africa, and Kenya. The vast territory that includes 14 francophonic countries and the Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Angola have been badly neglected, especially by English-speaking writers. For many of these nations, there is still a pressing need for just descriptive reports of media resources, needs and potential.

Another shortcoming, surely, is that most of the research on Africa's mass communications to date has been done by non-Africans, some of whom have not been there. However, important contributions by young African scholars are increasing, as the citations by Bebey, Ekwelie, Edeani, Kiba, Omu and Oton, among others, indicates. In the future, we can expect that much meaningful research will come out of those African universities becoming concerned with journalism and communication education such as those at Dakar, Lagos, Nsukka, Nairobi and

Cairo. For despite the growing secondary literature, the best and most useful research is based on information and data gathered in the field. African scholars and mass communicators are obviously in the best position to do this. Hopefully, this bibliography can help chart the way toward research that needs to be done.

I suspect that most bibliographies are not intentionally planned but just develop out of other projects and interests. That's certainly true in my case. This bibliography was a by-product of a book I did on the African news media (see citation no. 12). In doing that research, I gathered up citations wherever I could find them and soon found I had a list too long to append to the book. So I decided to annotate the collected items and publish the bibliography separately. The whole project became bigger and more time-consuming than I ever expected it would be.

In this arduous and often tedious task, I've had the able assistance at various times of several graduate students in mass communications at Wisconsin. I express my appreciation especially to Mary Ellen Hughes but also to Frank Kaplan, William Elliott and Jack Hart.

I am also greatly indebted to the Center for International Communications Studies at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, for the financial support extended to several of these graduate assistants and for publishing this bibliography.

I am certain that research on mass communication in Africa will continue to increase and I hope this bibliography will make it easier for newcomers to enter this field of specialization. In that way, perhaps, this bibliography may help to increase that widely scattered "small group of serious thinkers" (to borrow Ralph D. Casey's phrase) who care about Africa and want to know more about its mass communication.

William A. Hachten

Madison, Wisconsin
April 1971

African Mass Communications in General

1. Ainslie, Rosalynde. The Press in Africa: Communications Past and Present. Rev. ed. New York: Walker and Co., 1968.

   Covers the media in all of Africa, but focuses on the English-speaking countries. The introduction includes the author's view of the role of the press which she defends throughout the book: a revolutionary theory of the press. Work concludes with useful country-by-country chart of African broadcasting stations, news agencies and daily newspapers as of December 1965.

2. Behn, Hans Ulrich. Presse-Rundfunk-Fernsehen in Asien und Afrika. Eine Bibliographie in- und Ausländische Fachliteratur. Bonn: Forschunginstitut Der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 1965.

   This excellent bibliography contains about 200 annotated items on mass communication, journalism education, press and broadcasting, which are drawn mainly from European journals until 1965.

3. Bismarck, D. Klaus von and E. J. B. Rose. Probleme der Publizistik in Afrika. Assen: Van Gorcum & Co., 1962.

   Booklet consists of two articles, one in German and other in English. While von Bismarck concentrates on exchange programs and training of broadcast personnel, Rose deals with similarities and differences between the European traditions and press and government development in African countries.

4. Bocoum, M. "The Role of Communications in New Countries." Collection of Lectures Held at the Improvement Session, November 2-28, 1959. Strasbourg: International Center of Advanced Training of Journalism, 1960.

   A general discussion of the topic, stressing all of mass media. The lecture concludes that their role is based on helping people comprehend internal as well as external affairs.

5. Ching, James C. "Mass Communications in the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville)." *Journalism Quarterly*, XLI, (Spring 1964), pp 237-44.

   Confronted with meager mass communication facilities, low educational levels and political instability, the Congolese government has found that a "managed information" policy is the only practical solution.

6. Coltart, James M. "The Influence of Newspapers and Television in Africa." *African Affairs*, LXII, (July 1963), pp 202-10.

   Little data backs up this personal statement on African mass media development to the Royal African Society. The Thomson Organization executive's statements represent early naiveté concerning development.

7. Crawford, Robert W. "Cultural Change and Communications in Morocco." *Human Organization*, XXIV, (Spring 1965), pp 73-77.

   A former USIS officer intelligently analyzes radio, television and the press as they function in the social and cultural context of an Arabic kingdom.

8. Davis, Griffith J. "Sector Assessment -- Communications Media." Agency for International Development paper, June 1962.

   In line with Africa's needs, an AID adviser reviews the Agency's policies in assisting communications facilities; compares them with aid programs of other states and organizations.

9. Doob, Leonard W. "Informational Services in Central Africa." *Public Opinion Quarterly*, XVII, (Spring 1953), pp 7-19.

   This dated study (1952) considers problems of mass media in East and Central Africa as instruments of rapid acculturation.

10. Ells, Joan. "Newspapers and Periodicals on Africa in Microfilm." African Studies Bulletin, XII, (September 1969), pp 193-209.

Names of African publications and the addresses where microfilms may be obtained are given in this useful little bibliography.

11. Epelle, Sam. "Communicating With the New Africa." Communique, VII, (February 1967), pp 8-13.

A Nigerian public relations officer discusses the professional communicator's role in African society and the important variables which influence that role.

12. Hachten, William A. Muffled Drums: The News Media in Africa. Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1971.

This study is both a survey (media facilities, news flow, foreign correspondents, international political communication, and technical needs) and a series of case studies (Ghana, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Kenya, Zambia, and South Africa).

13. Hachten, William A. "The Press in a One-Party State: Kenya Since Independence." Journalism Quarterly, XLII, (Spring 1965), pp 262-66.

A look at Kenya's news media after just one year of independence.

14. Hachten, William A. "The Press in a One-Party State: The Ivory Coast Under Houphouët." Journalism Quarterly, XLIV, (Spring 1967), pp 107-14.

Influence of France pervades mass media which are almost completely under control of the Ivory Coast's remarkable president.

15. Hachten, William A. "Moroccan News Media Reflect Divisive Forces While Unifying." Journalism Quarterly, XLVIII, (Spring 1971), pp 101-10.

A country study that includes analysis of press, radio, television, and news agencies and the political and social environment in which they operate in that Arab kingdom.

16. Hachten, William A. "Zambia: Mass Communications on the 'Line of Rail'." Paper presented to the Association for Education in Journalism, Berkeley, August 1969.

    What few mass media facilities this young underdeveloped nation has are clustered along the railroad. Case study of mass communications in copper-rich independent nation.

17. Hartland, Robert. "Press and Radio in Post-Independence Africa," 193-204, in *Africa and the United States: Images and Realities*. Washington, D. C.: U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, 1962.

    Good background information on the status of the press, radio, television, and cinema during the late 1950's and early 1960's.

18. Hopkinson, Tom. "Where Foreign Aid Rarely Reaches." *IPI Report*, XIX, (August 1970), pp 8-9.

    A brief look [illegible] the information needs of impoverished new nation of Botswana where so much is lacking and a little assistance would mean so much.

19. Huth, Arno G. *Communications Media in Tropical Africa*. Washington: International Cooperation Administration, 1961.

    A 171-page study of operations of radio, press, and cinema in fifteen African countries with recommendations for improvement. Perhaps the most thorough account published up to that time, taking into consideration language, economic and demographic factors.

20. "Information Media in Mali." *Africa (Special) Report*, V, (September 1960), pp 8-10.

    Dated but authoritative description of press and broadcasting in Senegal and Mali at time of independence.

21. Janvier, Jacques. "An African Experiment: The Ministry of Information, Press and Broadcasting in the Republic of Senegal." Training of Journalists (Strasbourg), III, (Autumn 1961), pp 70-83.

A comprehensive description of organization and activities of Senegal's Ministry of Information. The Ministry's substructures, particularly broadcasting and information services, were inherited from those established under the former Governor General so that some degree of continuity has remained after independence.

22. Muddathir, Ahmed. Die Arabische Press in den Maghreb-Staaten. Hamburg: Deutsches Institut für Afrika-Forschung, 1966.

A straight-forward description of the information media in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. Little analysis or cross-comparison of differing media systems.

23. Mytton, Graham L. "Tanzania: The Problems of Mass Media Development." Gazette, XIV, No. 2, (1968), pp 89-100.

The author concludes that while poor distribution and illiteracy continue to plague the effectiveness of the press, low per capita income hampers the easy availability of radio receivers which can overcome both illiteracy and poor distribution of newspapers.

24. Newspaper Press Directory 1969: Benn's Guide to Newspapers and Periodicals of the World. 118th ed. London: Benn Bros., 1970.

Very probably the best annual publication that keeps track of daily and periodical publications around the world. Especially good for English-speaking Africa and changes in publications are noted each year.

25. Schaar, Stuart H. "The Mass Media in Morocco." AUFS Reports, North Africa Series, XIV:2, (Morocco, 1968).

A discussion of media status, including the impact of radio and television on Moroccan society. Concludes that spoken word continues to be more influential than either print or electronic media.

26. Smythe, H. and M. M. Smythe. "The Development of Mass Media in Africa." Journal of Human Relations, X, (1962), pp 450-73.

Lengthy article suggests ways to develop media and is based largely on proposals from 1962 UNESCO meeting.

27. Sommerlad, E. Lloyd. The Press in Developing Countries. Sydney: Sydney University Press, 1966.

The author, employed by UNESCO for four years, describes clearly the state of the press in the emerging nations, tells the hazards of starting newspapers and provides case histories of newspapers that failed. African press summarized on pp 23-40.

28. UNESCO. Developing Information Media in Africa. Reports and Papers on Mass Communication, No. 37, 1962.

Report on the UNESCO conference on the development of African information media held in 1962. Typical of UN reports on development (and other) topics.

29. UNESCO. Mass Media in the Developing Countries. Reports and Papers on Mass Communication, No. 33, 1961.

First report of a UNESCO world survey on mass media conducted by a series of regional meetings. Gives history of international efforts to aid information media, their problems (by regions) and UN recommendations for developing media.

30. UNESCO. Seminar on Mass Media and National Family Planning Programmes. Paris, June 23-28, 1969.

Discussion centers on the potential role of mass media in promoting family planning policies, organization, obstacles involved, limitations of family planning campaigns, and feedback.

31. UNESCO. Meeting of Experts on Mass Communication and Society. Montreal, June 21-30, 1969.

Final report summarizes major themes under discussion: need for research into new fields, specific needs of developing nations, and cooperation at national and international levels.

32. UNESCO. *Professional Associations in the Mass Media.* Paris: UNESCO, 1959.

Professional organizations in 13 African nations are cited: Algeria, Congo (Kinshasa), Eritrea, Ghana, Liberia, Malagasy, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tunisia, UAR, French West Africa, and Mauritius.

33. UNESCO. *World Communications: Press, Radio, Television, Film.* New York: UNESCO, 1964.

The standard UNESCO reference for statistics on mass media for each nation of the world. Gives brief summaries of media by world regions, also literacy and population figures as well as data on news agencies.

34. United Nations Statistical Office. *Statistical Yearbook Annuaire Statistique 1969.* New York: UN Publishing Service, 1970.

An excellent source, published annually, for information on demographic and media-related statistics of African nations.

35. U.S. Department of the Army. *U.S. Army Area Handbooks.* Prepared by Foreign Areas Studies Division, American University. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office.

A series of useful descriptive country studies have been prepared by American University area specialists. Each handbook includes a chapter on mass communications, usually a description of press, broadcasting, film, books, and government information facilities. A current list of newspapers and periodicals is included in each. African nations included in the series are: Ghana, 1962; Kenya, 1967; Liberia, 1964; Nigeria, 1964; Congo (Kinshasa), 1962; Ivory Coast, 1962; Guinea, 1961; United Arab Republic, 1964; Senegal, 1963; Morocco, 1965; Sudan, 1960; Algeria, 1965.

36. U.S. Information Agency. Basic Attitudes and General Communication Habits in Four West African Capitols. PMS-51, July 1961.

Survey in Accra, Lagos, Abidjan, and Dakar found radio is most significant means of communication, claiming largest audiences. Radio is primary source of information about world affairs and regarded by majority as the best source.

37. U.S. Information Agency. Communications Data Book for Africa. R-115-66, August 1966.

The first USIA attempt to provide a comprehensive compilation of information previously included in separate country factbooks. Covers all of Africa, except the United Arab Republic, in listing African media including printing and publishing facilities, as well as electronic media.

38. U.S. Information Agency. Mass Media Habits in West Africa. R-64-66, March 1966.

Study was based on 2,000 interviews in Senegal, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, and Cameroon. Radio was not only most widely used medium but one most frequently used to obtain news. Radio considered most trustworthy by those who use more than one medium.

39. U.S. Information Agency. Media Use Among Africans in Nairobi, Kenya. R-91-63 (R), May 1963.

Pilot survey study among a representative group of Africans in Nairobi found that radio reaches largest over-all audience of any medium. About three in four use radio regularly while half read newspapers and fewer attend movies. Radio considered most reliable means of obtaining news.

40. U.S. Information Agency. Revised Annotated Listing of the African Press. R-110-64, August 1964.

Excellent source of information on daily and weekly papers as of June 1964. Language, circulation, editor and publisher, and contents and orientation are given for each.

41. U.S. Library of Congress. African Newspapers in Selected American Libraries. A union list. 3rd ed. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1965.

A total of 708 African newspaper titles, including both hard copy and microfilm, are reported.

42. U.S. Library of Congress. Newspapers on Microfilm. 5th ed. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1963.

Newspaper files for most nations of tropical Africa are listed. Main library sources are Howard University, Library of Congress and Midwest Inter-Library Loan.

43. Willing's Press Guide. London: Willing's Press Service, Ltd., 1968.

An annual British directory of newspapers that is particularly useful for the Commonwealth nations of Africa.

44. World Radio TV Handbook 1969. 23rd ed. Hellerup, Denmark: World Radio Television Handbook Co., 1968.

Probably the most complete annual technical reference to world broadcasting. Main sector of the book lists radio and television stations of every country, giving names and addresses of broadcasting companies, frequencies, wave lengths, call signals, program information, and the like. Includes articles on broadcast organizations.

See also Nos. 74, 135, 506½.

African Politics, History, and Society

(Note: Most items below are general references on Africa and useful as such. However, the principal reason for their inclusion is that each citation contains some useful information on the mass media.)

45. Apter, David. *The Political Kingdom in Uganda*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1961.

    This major study on Uganda includes some scattered information on the press, especially pp 273-74.

46. Austin, Dennis. *Politics in Ghana: 1946-60*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1964.

    Important political history contains numerous references to newspapers and their involvement in independence movement.

47. Bennett, George. "The Development of Political Organizations in Kenya." *Political Studies*, V, (June 1957), pp 113-30.

    Excellent integration of material on Kikuyu papers with pre-independence political organizations.

48. Bennett, George and Carl G. Rosberg. *The Kenyatta Election, Kenya 1960-61*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1961.

    Authors assess the role and influence of both English and vernacular papers and radio broadcasts in significant political campaign. (See Appendix II, pp 218-20.)

49. Bretton, Henry. *The Rise and Fall of Kwame Nkrumah*. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1966.

    General appraisal includes an analysis of the status of the press under Nkrumah, reflecting its aim to please the leader at the expense of serving all of Ghanaian society. (See specifically: pp 102-103, 129-33.)

50. Brown, Douglas. Against the World: Attitudes of White South Africa. Garden City: Doubleday, 1968.

A British journalist's analysis of South Africa's plight includes some insightful criticisms of news media.

51. Carter, Gwendolen, ed. African One-Party States. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1962.

In this group of political case studies, brief descriptions are included on mass media of Tunisia, Senegal, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, and Tanganyika.

52. Carter, Gwendolen, ed. Five African States: Responses to Diversity. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1963.

Political analyses include brief but pertinent data on media in Congo (Kinshasa), Dahomey, Cameroon, both Rhodesias, and South Africa.

53. Carter, Gwendolen. The Politics of Inequality: South Africa Since 1948. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1958.

Scholarly yet readable appraisal of South Africa. Notes press limitations, in terms of reaching opposing factions and language barriers among factors contributing to rigidity in political outlook.

54. Coleman, James S. Nigeria: Background to Nationalism. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1963.

Standard work on colonial Nigeria provides examples of major role newspapers played in independence movement.

55. Coleman, James S. and Carl Rosberg Jr. Political Parties and National Integration in Tropical Africa. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1964.

Collection of essays giving a reasonably full picture of the characteristics of contemporary African parties. The single party is subject of Part I, the control of non-party groups and integration is topic of Part II. Sparce references to communications, but useful for background on specific countries.

56. Corfield, F. D. *Historical Survey of the Origins and Growth of Mau Mau*. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1960.

Documentation of activities of the Mau Mau-controlled vernacular press and legal actions taken against its editors by colonial authorities in Kenya. Emphasis given to legal proceedings and court actions. (See Chapter VIII, pp 191-201.)

57. Cox, Richard H. F. *Kenyatta's Country*. London: Hutchinson, 1965.

In this look at contemporary Kenya, an ousted London *Times* correspondent includes comments on press situation.

58. Ezera, Kalu. *Constitutional Democracy in Nigeria*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1960.

This political history contains a section (pp 49-55) on the role of newspapers in the independence movement.

59. Fallers, L. A. *The King's Men*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1964.

Major work on Uganda includes some information about the Uganda press in the turbulent pre-independence decade of the 1950's.

60. Fyfe, Christopher. *A History of Sierra Leone*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1962.

This 770-page history is the standard work on Sierra Leone and includes a significant emphasis on the development of the press, which in turn influenced other British colonies in West Africa.

61. Geiger, Theodore, and Winifred Armstrong. *The Development of African Private Enterprise*. Washington, D.C.: National Planning Association, 1964.

This economic anaysis provides useful insights into problems associated with establishment of private interprise news media in Africa.

62. Goldschmidt, Walter, ed. The United States and Africa. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1963.

Excellent essays by Coleman, McKay, Kamarck, and Drake have both direct and indirect relevance to mass communications.

63. Hailey, William Malcolm. An African Survey. Rev. ed. London: Oxford University Press, 1956.

A resume of historic development plus an analysis of the situation as of the mid-1950's, it covers most fields of knowledge regarding Africa south of the Sahara. A 23 page introduction to press, radio, and film is included.

64. Hanna, William John, ed. Independent Black Africa: The Politics of Freedom. Skokie: Rand McNally, 1964.

Several writers, including Coleman and Shils, refer to the press in this collection of articles.

65. Hapgood, David. Africa: From Independence to Tomorrow. New York: Atheneum, 1965.

A background book for the understanding of present-day Africa. A work "of people and situations, not statistics."

66. Hempstone, Smith. Africa -- Angry Young Giant. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1961.

Some scattered references to newspapers and journalists in this overview by a U.S. correspondent who covered Africa for Chicago Daily News and Washington Star.

67. Hodgkin, Thomas. African Political Parties. London: Penguin Books, 1961.

Concise guide outlining the setting, origins, and types of political parties, their organizations and objectives. Brief but important mention of contributory role of the popular press in the rise of political parties in Africa.

68. Hodgkin, Thomas. Nationalism in Colonial Africa. New York: New York University Press, 1957.

Extensive study of French, English, and other sources on African politics, sociology, and history combined with author's own research. Foresaw accurately results of nationalism's chain reaction in territories then considered calm. Scattered references to the role of the press.

69. Humbarai, Arslan. Algeria: A Revolution That Failed. London: Pall Mall Press, 1966.

The Algerian press is briefly surveyed on pp 285-90 of this post-independence portrait.

70. Ingram, Harold. Uganda: Crisis of Nationhood. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1960.

The author comments on press-politics relationships in this pre-independence study.

71. Jones-Quartey, K. A. B. A Life of Azikiwe. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1965.

Azikiwe's career was intimately involved in the Nigerian independence movement as well as the press of British West Africa. Ghanaian press historian shows interrelationship of newspapers and politics.

72. July, Robert. The Origins of Modern African Thought. London: Faber and Faber, 1968.

Early West African journalists and their influence are discussed on pp 345-73.

73. Kimble, David. A Political History of Ghana: The Rise of Gold Coast Nationalism, 1850-1928. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1963.

An extensive work on the Gold Coast covering not only politics, but also socio-economic aspects. References to the press throughout the book.

74. Kimble, George H. T. Tropical Africa. Vol. II: Society and Policy. New York: Anchor Paperback, 1960.

Standard reference covering Africa up until the mid-1950's. The mass communications section (pp 135-56) is one of the most readable summaries of the media up to that time; touches on all major problems and briefly mentions the press and nationalism.

75. Kuper, Leo. An African Bourgeoisie: Race, Class and Politics in South Africa. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1965.

An extensive investigation of the dilemma faced by black professionals in South Africa. There are some references to journalists and newspapers for Africans.

76. Legum, Colin. Africa: A Handbook to the Continent. Rev. ed. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1966.

A useful reference which includes a 10-page article on "The Press in Africa" by Tom Hopkinson. Press is surveyed by five regions and difficulties of press freedom are considered.

77. Legum, Colin, and Margaret Legum. South Africa: Crisis for the West. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1964.

Outstanding British journalist and wife take a hard look at the apartheid state and include numerous references to the press.

78. Lindfors, Bernth. "The African Politician's Changing Image in African Literature in English." The Journal of Developing Areas, IV, (October 1969), pp 13-28.

Hypothesis is that the image of the African politicians, as displayed through literature in English, changes drastically after independence, that the "idealistic, self-sacrificing nationalist is transformed into a greedy, self-seeking opportunist." Author presents evidence in support of this hypothesis primarily through an analysis of Nigerian English language works.

79. Littell, Blaine. South of the Moon: On Stanley's Trail Through the Dark Continent. New York: Harper & Row, 1966.

    A former CBS reporter who covered the Congo upheaval comments in this contemporary travel book on the shortcomings of the foreign reporter in Africa.

80. Lofchie, Michael F. Zanzibar: Background to Revolution. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1965.

    Included in this country study is a discussion of the role of the press in the Arab and African nationalist movements, particularly pp 208-11.

81. Mackenzie, W. J. M. and Kenneth Robinson. Five Elections in Africa. New York: Oxford University Press, 1960.

    Roles played by newspapers and radio in pre-independence elections in Eastern Nigeria, Western Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Kenya are described.

82. McKay, Vernon. Africa in World Politics. New York: Harper & Row, 1963.

    Political study includes a general discussion of both negative and positive aspects of American journalists reporting the African scene and the difficulties involved. (See specifically pp 264-68.)

83. Miller, Norman. "The Rural African Party: Political Participation in Tanzania." American Political Science Review, LXIV, (June 1970), pp 548-49.

    Article reports results of a study conducted in Tanzania from March 1965 to January of 1966. Author presents a sample of content of interpersonal messages between Tanzanian peasants and local TANU officials.

84. Odinga, Oginga. Not Yet Uhuru. London: William Heinemann, 1967.

    Political leader's autobiography includes some good material on how the post-World War II vernacular press got started in Kenya, its problems, and its goals.

85. Ornstein, Jacob. "Africa Seeks a Common Language." Review of Politics, XXVI, (April 1964), pp 205-14.

An able discussion of many problems connected with Africa's multiplicity of languages. Important consideration given to the mass media.

86. Passin, Herbert and K. A. B. Jones-Quartey, eds. Africa, the Dynamics of Change. Ibadan: Ibadan University Press, 1963.

An account of 1959 conference on "Representative Government and National Progress." Includes article on "Institutions of Public Opinion in a Rapidly Changing West Africa," by Jones-Quartey.

87. Post, Ken W. J. The Nigerian Federal Election of 1959. Ibadan: N.I.S.E.R. & Oxford University Press, 1964.

Role of the national newspapers as a principal channel for political ideas is described on pp 320-26.

88. Post, Ken W. J. "Nigerian Pamphleteers and the Congo." Journal of Modern African Studies, II: 3, (1964), pp 405-18.

Article analyzes popular attitudes revealed in Nigerian publications towards both death of Patrice Lumumba and other more general themes and relates them to trends in Nigerian domestic politics.

89. Rosberg, Carl G. Jr., and John Nottingham. The Myth of 'Mau Mau'. Nairobi: East African Publishing House, 1966.

Important study contains numerous comments on the vernacular press, which the authors believe made a heavy contribution in the struggle for independence in Kenya.

90. Sampson, Anthony. The Treason Cage: The Opposition on Trial in South Africa. London: William Heinemann, 1958.

British journalist provides the background and explanation of the treason trials from the African point of view, admittingly negating the white man's side.

91. Sanger, Clyde. Central African Emergency. London: William Heinemann, 1960.

In an appendix, pp 327-38, there is a fine critical analysis of the newspapers of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

92. Schwarz, F. A. O. Jr. Nigeria: The Tribes, the Nation or the Race -- The Politics of Independence. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1965.

This excellent political study of Nigeria includes several references to the role that newspapers played in the independence movement. (See pp 271-73 and 161-62.)

93. Singh, Makhan. History of Kenya's Trade Union Movement. Nairobi: East African Publishing House, 1969.

Somewhat disorganized, but the study contains some good material on the Asian press because the author relies heavily on it as a source.

94. Taylor, J. Clagett. The Political Development of Tanganyika. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1963.

Study has scattered references to the limited number of newspapers in pre-independence Tanganyika.

95. Thompson, Leonard M. Politics in the Republic of South Africa. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1966.

A detailed analysis of the country's political system. A general description of the communications system and its role in the political process is provided on pp 121-33.

96. Thompson, Virginia and Richard Adloff. The Emerging States of French Equatorial Africa. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1960.

An encyclopedic work utilizing data painstakingly gathered from the incomplete source material. Includes seven-page section on radio broadcasting and press, recounting the "discouraging history of journalism in the FEA." (See pp 315-22.)

97. Thompson, Virginia, and Richard Adloff. French West Africa. London: George Allen and Unwin, 1958.

Surveys main developments in French West Africa, including brief section on "Radio Broadcasting and the Press." Includes a chart of newspapers and periodicals in French West Africa as of 1958.

98. Thompson, Virginia, and Richard Adloff. Djibouti and the Horn of Africa. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1968.

Detailed country study of former French Somaliland includes a good bibliography and a brief section on communications media, pp 156-58.

99. Van Den Berge, Pierre. "Africa's Language Problems -- Too Many, Too Late!" Trans-Action, VI, (November 1969), pp 48-54.

The language diversity of Africa has great significance for mass communication.

100. Wauthier, Claude. The Literature and Thought of Modern Africa. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1967.

Some comments on the failure of African newspapers to develop in French Africa are on pp 263-69.

See also Nos. 102, 115, 119, 155, 161, 178, 186, 264, 438.

101. Abu-Lughod, Ibrahim. "The Mass Media and Egyptian Village Life." Social Forces, XLII, (September 1963), pp 97-104.

Interviews in six Egyptian villages found radio is most effective medium for reaching villagers, even literate ones. The newspaper, while important, addresses a rather specialized set of consumers who are actually marginal to the rural community.

102. Almond, Gabriel A., and James S. Coleman. Politics of Developing Areas. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1960.

One of the first efforts to compare the political systems of the developing areas systematically with a common set of categories. World areas are covered by sections; the one on sub-Saharan Africa contains a nine-page reference to the function of communication in political integration.

103. Almond, Gabriel A., and G. Bingham Powell, Jr. Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1966.

An important work on the functional approach to comparative politics which places much faith in the communications function. The chapter on communication is a useful starting point to the study of political communication, though not exhaustive.

104. Ascroft, Joseph R. "A Factor Analytic Investigation of Modernization Among Kenya Villagers." Unpublished master's thesis, Michigan State University, 1966.

The study, conducted in three Kenya villages, isolates five dimensions used to explain and predict the process of transition from a traditional to a modern commercial system of agricultural production.

105. Ascroft, Joseph R.; Niels Roling; Graham B. Kerr; and Gerald D. Hursh. Patterns of Diffusion in Rural Eastern Nigeria. Diffusion of Innovations Research Report, No. 11. East Lansing: Michigan State University, Department of Communication, 1969.

Another of several important diffusion studies in Eastern Nigeria conducted by Michigan State researchers. Important research because so little like it has been done.

106. Attah, Ben Efiong. "An Analysis of Polymorphic Opinion Leadership in Eastern Nigerian Communities." Unpublished master's thesis, Michigan State University, 1968.

The study, focusing on various types of opinion leaders, suggests that polymorphism is not a characteristic exclusive to the developing area under consideration.

107. Axinn, George H. and Nancy W. Axinn. "Communication Among Nsukka Igbo: A Folk-Village Society." Journalism Quarterly, XLVI, (Summer 1969), pp 320-24, 406.

A daily record was kept of the communications activities of 126 subjects over 26 weeks, and the conclusion reached was that use of mass media was negligible. Village communication patterns were dominated by speaking and listening to one another.

108. Axinn, George H. and Nancy W. Axinn. "Rural Communications: Preliminary Findings of a Nigerian Study." Rural Africana, V, (Spring 1968), pp 19-21.

Authors present preliminary report on 1966 research in rural Nigeria. Although no specific data is reported, analysis indicates that most communication occurs through interpersonal channels (99%), that information about the outside world comes through those who travel, and that men tend to read more while women are more likely to talk.

109. Bagley, Christopher. "Individual Fulfilment, Alienation, and Social Structure: A Case Study of South Africa." Journal of Human Relations, XVII, (First Quarter, 1969), pp 12-25.

Article looks at problems of black Africans living in South African urban areas. Author employs a content analytic approach to the Johannesburg Sunday Post to indicate how the press can "exploit the baser instincts of man in order to gain monetary reward or higher circulation."

110. Berger M. "Patterns of Communication of Egyptian Civil Servants With the People." Public Opinion Quarterly, XX, (1956), pp 292-98.

Historical research and a survey of Egyptian bureaucrats reveal that favoritism for family and friends is a major factor in the access to government officials granted to the people. Social factors other than experience and education are widely considered appropriate criteria for admission to the bureaucracy.

111. Clark, Cedric C. "Problems of Communication in Rural Africa." Rural Africana, V, (Spring 1968), pp 11-18.

Communication model patterned after Lasswell's is applied to rural Africa. Focus is on 1) source, 2) message, 3) channel, 4) receiver, and 5) effects. Specific "problem areas" where desired effects are unlikely to be achieved are indicated.

112. Condon, John C. "Some Guidelines for Mass Communications Research in East Africa." Gazette, XIV, No. 2, (1968), pp 141-51.

A summary of considerations important in the study of a single communications medium, a geographical region, or communications in social change. Deals specifically with Tanzania, including the TANU cell system as a communication channel.

113. Doob, Leonard W. "An Experimental Approach to the Press in Underdeveloped Areas." Gazette, III, No. 1/2, (1957), pp 17-26.

Describes an experiment undertaken in Uganda and Natal to identify factors involved when non-literates react to the press -- a message read from a newspaper to the interviewees. Doob concludes that despite careful construction of a given communication for a particular audience, it will not necessarily affect those exposed to it.

114. Doob, Leonard W. Becoming More Civilized: A Psychological Exploration. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1960.

In this work, Doob formulates twenty-seven hypotheses to answer fundamental questions: 1) why do people become more civilized in certain respects? and 2) what happens to them when they do? He concludes that "all societies eventually become civilized in a distinctive manner or perish." Includes all developing areas.

115. Doob, Leonard W. Communication in Africa: A Search for Boundaries. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1961.

The author defines and illustrates twelve variables affecting communication in Africa (or anywhere); however, he alludes only briefly to mass media. Suggests that the data needed for explaining crucial variables in communication have scarcely been gathered in Africa.

116. Doob, Leonard W. "Scales for Assaying Psychological Modernization in Africa." Public Opinion Quarterly, XXI, (Fall 1967), pp 414-21.

Social psychologist provides interviewing schedule devised to measure opinions and attitudes related to "modernization." Statements based on 14 sample surveys in East Africa.

117. Doob, Leonard. "Tropical Weather and Attitude Surveys." Public Opinion Quarterly, XXXII, (Fall 1968), pp 423-30.

A panel survey of subjects in Dar-es-Salaam and Nairobi tested proposal that seasonal weather changes affect questionnaire responses. Results indicated that the majority of differences in survey results collected at different times of year were inconsistent or insignificant and must be attributed to causes other than weather.

118. Fagen, Richard R. "Relations of Communication Growth to National Political Systems in the Less Developed Countries." Journalism Quarterly, XLI, (Winter 1964), pp 87-94.

Exploratory study testing the relationships of politics, socio-economic development, and mass communications growth. Concludes that growth in newspaper sector does not relate directly to literacy level or general economic level.

119. Fagen, Richard R. "Politics and Communication in the New States: Burma and Ghana." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford University, 1962.

The study found that patterns and procedures of politics and communication differed greatly between Burma and Ghana. From the data, two elite types (accommodation and mobilization) and two political system types (fragmented and focused) were developed.

120. Frey, Frederick; Peter Stephenson; and Katherine Archer Smith, eds. Survey Research on Comparative Social Change: A Bibliography. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1969.

Extensive computerized bibliography has 190 items on the sub-Sahara. Few are mainly concerned with mass communication, but many more have important implications for them.

121. Hanna, William J. "Image-Making in Field Research -- Some Tactical and Ethnic Problems of Research in Tropical Africa." American Behavioral Scientist, VIII, (January 1965), pp 15-20.

Author is concerned with kind of image an American researcher should project to his African subjects and presents several suggestions for improving responses and making a good impression.

122. Hanna, William J. and Judith Lynne Hanna. "The Problem of Ethnicity and Factionalism in African Survey Research." Public Opinion Quarterly, XXX, (Summer 1966), pp 290-94.

Survey researchers in urban Africa must spend time and money for a large and heterogeneous research team to avoid pitfalls of ethnic background.

123. Hare, A. Paul. "Cultural Differences in Performance in Communication Networks in Africa, the United States, and the Philippines." Sociology and Social Research, LIV, (October 1969), pp 25-41.

University students in the Philippines, South Africa, Nigeria, and the United States are compared in wheel and circle networks in four main groups in a variation of the Leavitt communication experiment. Cultural differences appear to account for differences in behavior of group members.

124. Hirabayashi, Gordon and Fathalla Al Khatibm. "Communication and Political Awareness in the Villages of Egypt." Public Opinion Quarterly, XXII, (1958), pp 357-63.

A two-page random sample of 146 Egyptian peasants in five villages reveals that national and international consciousness and sophistication are strongly correlated with literacy and use of the mass media.

125. Hoffmann, Michel. "Research on Opinions and Attitudes in West Africa." International Social Science Journal, XV, No. 1, (1963), pp 59-69.

French expert provides the background to three surveys in seven African countries, concentrating on methodological and practical problems met in the field. Optimistic as to future of survey research in Africa.

126. Hursh, Gerald D.; Niels Roling; and Graham B. Kerr. Innovation in Eastern Nigeria: Success and Failure of Agricultural Programs in 71 Villages of Eastern Nigeria. Diffusion of Innovations Research Report, No. 8. East Lansing: Michigan State University, Department of Communication, 1968.

A major study of diffusion of innovation; an example of research much needed in Africa.

127. Keith, Robert F. "Information and Modernization: A Study of Eastern Nigerian Farmers." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Michigan State University, 1968.

The study is concerned with the relationship between levels of information about agricultural innovations and the relative earliness of adoption of such innovations.

128. Keith, Robert F., et al. "Mass Media Exposure and Modernization Among Villagers in Three Developing Countries: Toward Cross-Cultural Generalization." Mass Communication and the Development of Nations. East Lansing: Michigan State University, International Communication Institute, 1966.

Report on a major diffusion study that compared Nigeria, Brazil, and India.

129. Lerner, Daniel. *The Passing of Traditional Society*. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1958.

Classic work commencing the rush to study modernization, its human aspects, and general indices. While the Middle East is the site for the case study of social change within traditional societies, the mass media receive substantial attention as "central to the shift in life modes," and dependent on two other phases of modernization: urbanization and literacy growth. Formulates theory of empathy; physical, social, and psychic mobility, and mobile personality. Egypt included in six nations studied.

130. Lerner, Daniel; and Wilbur Schramm, eds. *Communication and Change in the Developing Countries*. Honolulu: East-West Center Press, 1967.

A thoughtful examination of communications in development, up-dating both Lerner's and Schramm's earlier works. Collection of sometimes divergent articles casts a more reserved look at communications in development. The contributors, though not dealing with Africa per se, in the main assign prominent roles to the media.

131. Nader, Laura. "Communication Between Village and City in the Modern Middle East." *Human Organization*, XXIV, (Spring 1965), pp 18-24.

Anthropologist disputes with Lerner on significance of mass media and argues that other informal communication channels between urban and rural peoples may be more important.

132. Oberschall, Anthony. "Media Exposure, Information Level, and Aspirations." Yale University, Department of Sociology, August 1967.

Report of 1966 survey in 21 rural locations in Uganda. Several empirical generalizations about communications in Western setting were confirmed.

133. Powdermaker, Hortense. Copper Town: Changing Africa. New York: Harper & Row, 1962.

An important work on social change in Northern Rhodesia whose original problem was the communication of Western culture through the mass media, part of a study on leisure activities as an index of social change. A difficult topic which focuses on selection of communication channels and how information is interpreted by the Africans studied.

134. Powdermaker, Hortense. "Communication and Social Change." Transactions of New York Academy of Sciences, XVII, Series 2, (1955), p 430.

Anthropoligist reports on theoretical implications of her research on copper miners in Northern Rhodesia.

135. Prakke, H. J. Publizist und Publikum in Afrika. Koln: Verlag Deutscher Wirtschaftdienst GMBH, 1962.

This communications study in German considers role of press, radio, TV, and film after attention has been given to literature, poetry, legends, drums, songs, and public speeches. Excellent bibliography.

136. Pye, Lucian, ed. Communications and Political Development. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1963.

First volume in series attempts to ascertain relevance of communications to political modernization. Serveral articles, especially those by Lerner, Pool, Passin, Schramm, and Pye, have important implications for mass communication in Africa.

137. Rogers, Everett and Lynne Svenning. Modernization Among Peasants: The Impact of Communication. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1969.

Process by which traditional peasants become modernized is viewed as a communication process. Although study mainly concerns Latin America, comparative data from Kenya is included. Well-written introduction to communication theory of developing nations.

138. Rachty, Gehan Abmed. "Mass Media and the Process of Modernization in Egypt After the 1952 Revolution." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Syracuse University, 1968.

Study focuses on media growth concomitant with expansion of political, social, and economic institutions. Concludes that greater press freedom will come with stability, social reforms, and media expansion.

139. Schramm, Wilbur. Mass Media and National Development. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1964.

A well-written summary of the problems and area of mass communications and development. UNESCO prompted this effort to examine the contribution of effective communications to economic and social development. Ends with fifteen maxims recommending the development of mass media. Good bibliography.

140. Smythe, Hugh H. "Problems of Public Opinion Research in Africa." Gazette, X, No. 2, (1964), pp 144-54.

Persuasive survey of the complexity of problems linked with opinion polling in culturally fragmented Africa. Author concludes that reliable opinion research will have to be conducted by trained Africans themselves.

141. du Toit, J. B. "Work and Leisure: Roles of Young People: An Empirical Study." Sociology and Social Research, XLIV, (1960), pp 235-43.

Place and function of leisure time activities was examined among out-of-school young people in Paarl and Johannesburg, South Africa. Relationship between mass media and leisure communication was examined.

See also nos. 9, 23, 25, 30, 31, 36, 38, 39, 83, 85, 99, 191, 248, 280, 371, 372, 413.

Newspapers: Under Colonial Rule or Before 1960

142. Aloba, Abiodun. "Journalism in Africa: I. Nigeria." *Gazette*, V, No. 2, (1959-60), pp 245-48.

Nigerian editor sketches brief picture of pre-independence press.

143. Aloba, Abiodun. "Journalism in Africa: II. Tabloid Revolution." *Gazette*, V, No. 3, (1959-60), pp 409-12.

Arrival of London *Daily Mirror* group profoundly affected West African journalism.

144. Aloba, Abiodun. "Journalism in Africa: III. Yesterday and Today." *Gazette*, V, No. 4, (1959-60), pp 317-21.

Nigeria's newspapers played a major role in pre-independence politics.

145. Amon d'Aby, F. J. *La Côte d'Ivoire dans la Cité Africaine*. Paris, 1951.

French source includes some information on early newspapers in the Ivory Coast.

146. "An African Press Survey: 1. West Africa." *New Commonwealth*, XXVIII, (July 22, 1954), pp 62-64.

Dated and sometimes sketchy survey of press in Nigeria, Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone. Includes a useful chart of papers, their circulations, directors, and political orientations.

147. "An African Press Survey: 2. Southern Africa." *New Commonwealth*, XXVIII, (August 5, 1954), pp 115-17.

Second in series looks at non-European papers in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. Article points up difficulties faced by Africans trying to publish papers in white-dominated societies.

148. "An African Press Survey: 3. East and Central Africa." New Commonwealth, XXVIII, (August 19, 1954), pp 169-72.

Third in series describes non-white press in Northern Rhodesia, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Kenya. Excellent material on role of vernacular press in Mau Mau emergency.

149. Azikiwe, Nnamdi. "Journalism in West Africa." West African Pilot (Lagos). A series of 22 articles, (May 18-June 13, 1945).

One of the giants of West African journalism tells in his own newspaper about the rise of agitational journalism in British West Africa.

150. Azikiwe, Nnamdi. Suppression of the Press in British West Africa. (Onitsha), 1946.

An important historical contribution on West African journalism.

151. Azikiwe, Nnamdi. "On the Anglo-Saxon Press." The Guardian, (Manchester), (August 10, 1962).

A pioneer of West African journalism and a major political figure of Nigeria discourses on the influence of the English press.

152. Benoist, J. de. "Situation de la Presse dans l'Afrique Occidentale de Langue Française." Afrique-Documents, (July/August 1960), pp 123-28.

French former editor of Afrique Nouvelle describes francophone press of West Africa at time of independence.

153. Berlage, Jean. Repertoire de la Presse du Congo Belge (1884-1958) et du Ruanda-Urundi (1920-58). Bruxelles, 1959.

Catalogue of newspapers in two former Belgian territories.

154. Beukes, Piet. "Present Policies and Recent Growth of the Press of Union of South Africa." Journalism Quarterly, XXIII, (December 1946), pp 390-95.

Historical treatment of daily and weekly press. Stresses need for bi-lingual journalists.

155. Broughton, Morris. Press and Politics of South Africa. Cape Town: Purnell & Sons, 1961.

A two-part volume devoted to the state of the South African press and politics. Good bibliography on the press. Text stresses press organization and personalities while roundly condemning apartheid policies and politics.

156. Brown, Trevor. "The South African Press: No News for 170 Years?" Paper presented to the Association for Education in Journalism, Berkeley, August 1969.

Historical study examines reasons why first newspaper took so long to appear in Cape Colony.

157. Carter, Felice. "The Asian Press in Kenya." East African Journal. (October 1969), pp 30-34.

An historical look at the role played by the Indian newspapers in the political awakening and independence movement in Kenya.

158. Clymer, Adam. "The Divided Press of South Africa." Nieman Reports, XIV, No. 3, (July 1960), p 13.

Racial conflict and civil disorder came as a shock to most South African whites because "South African newspapers were content to reinforce the traditional cliches and assumptions of white politics in South Africa."

159. Committee on Inter-African Relations. Report on the Press in West Africa. Ibadan: University College, 1960.

A major reference on the press in West Africa. Contains four detailed articles: Ghana by K. A. B. Jones-Quartey; Nigeria by Increase Coker; Liberia by Henry Cole; and francophone West Africa by Father J. de Benoist.

160. Cutten, Theo E. G. A History of the Press in South Africa. Cape Town: National Union of South African Students, 1935.

Dated but important study of historical development of newspapers.

161. Ekwelie, Sylvanus A. "The Press in Gold Coast Nationalism, 1890-1957." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1971.

A thorough historical analysis of the role played by the small, agitational newssheets and their editor/politicians in the long struggle for independence.

162. Favrod, Charles-Henri. "Newspaper Development in Ethiopia." IPI Report, VI, (October 1957), p 5.

The appearance of the first daily newspaper was seen as a significant step forward for the Ethiopian press. Eight less regular publications had been in operation for some time.

163. Fyfe, Christopher H. "Sierra Leone Press in the Nineteenth Century." Sierra Leone Studies, (Freetown), (June 1957), pp 228-36.

The Sierra Leone press serves as a valuable source of historical data from a local viewpoint. This brief history traces the development of various publications from 1794 through 1899. Location and availability of the documents are stressed.

164. Gale, W. P. The Rhodesian Press. Salisbury: Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co., 1962.

An authorized history of the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co., the Argus Group's subsidiary in the two Rhodesias. Written by a former employee, it's based on company records and newspaper files.

165. Gray, J. A. "The Role of the Press in Colonial Africa." African World, (London), (September 1958), p 12.

An intelligent but out-of-date prescription for improving the press.

166. Huff, Lonnie R. "The Press and Nationalism in Kenya, British East Africa." Unpublished master's thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1968.

The role played by newspapers, especially newssheets in Kikuyu and Swahili, in the independence movement is traced historically. Appendix lists early newspapers published in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.

167. Ikoli, Ernest. "The Nigerian Press." West African Review, (Liverpool), (June 1950), p 625.

A major figure in Nigerian journalism discusses the press under colonial rule.

168. Jones-Quartey, K. A. B. "Press and Nationalism in Ghana." United Asia, IX, (February 1957), pp 55-60.

This article surveys the historical development of the Gold Coast press on a very general basis.

169. Jones-Quartey, K. A. B. "Sierra Leone and Ghana. Nineteenth Century Pioneers in West African Journalism." Sierra Leone Studies, (Freetown), (December 1960), pp 230-44.

Development and importance of the first newspapers in Ghana and Sierra Leone.

170. Jones-Quartey, K. A. B. "A Note on J. M. Sarbah and J. E. Casely Hayford: Ghanaian Leaders, Politicians, and Journalists, 1864-1930." Sierra Leone Studies, (Freetown), (December 1960).

Historical information on two key journalists of the Gold Coast.

171. Kitchen, Helen. "Al-Ahram -- The Times of the Arab World." Middle East Journal, IV, (April 1950), pp 155-69.

A well-written, authoritative history of the prominent Egyptian newspaper and the family which owned it. Background to newspaper operations in Egypt.

172. Kitchen, Helen. The Press in Africa. Washington, D. C.: Ruth Sloan Associates, 1956.

Now outdated but still useful study of the African press which is indexed into tables for each country giving: principal papers and periodicals, circulation, editor, publisher, frequency of publication, orientation, and influence.

173. Legum, Colin. "The Press in West Africa." IPI Report, V, (March 1957), pp 1-3.

British correspondent dissects press situation in Ghana, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone as colonial period was nearing its end.

174. MacDougald, Duncan, Jr. The Languages and Press of Africa. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1944.

A dated study of limited usefulness. References to press are just lists of newspapers.

175. Manevy, Raymond. "History of the Press and Evolution of the African Press." Collection of Lectures Held at the Improvement Session, November 2-28, 1959. Strasbourg: International Center of Advanced Training of Journalism, 1960.

The General Secretary of France-Soir observes that in light of European press development, the future of Africa's press will depend largely on political and economic development and experiences of the few already established papers in Africa.

176. McFadden, Tom. Daily Journalism in the Arab States. Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1933.

The author maintains this review of the Arab press is an "interpretive supplement" to the more detailed reports available. Shows linkage of Arab journalism to politics and makes plea for more freedom and social responsibility for the press. Consults only English sources.

177. Miller, Norman. "Kenya: Nationalism and the Press." Unpublished master's thesis, University of Indiana, 1962.

The author did a reasonable job considering he had to rely on secondary sources available in the United States. A selective rather than exhaustive study.

178. Murphy, E. Lloyd. "Nationalism and the Press in British West Africa." Unpublished master's thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1967.

The rise of African newspapers in British West Africa and their intimate involvement with politics and independence movements is very ably told. Appendix provides lists of newspapers in Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria, and Gambia from 1801 to independence.

179. "Nkrumah and the Guinea Press." West Africa, No. 2757, (April 11, 1970), p 387.

A brief historical presentation of Nkrumah's connections with the Guinea Press (publishers of the Ghanaian Times and Evening News) in Ghana. The article is based on reports of a government investigating team on the "Kwame Nkrumah properties" in 1967.

180. Omu, Fred. "The Nigerian Press and the Great War." Nigeria Magazine, No. 96, (March/May, 1968), pp 44-49.

Author traces background of the Nigerian press's coverage of World War I. It also speaks of the battle between the British governor, Lord Lugard, and James Bright-Davies, editor of the Times of Nigeria, over the right of the Nigerian press to criticize the "handling" of the war effort.

181. Oton, Esuakema Udo. "Development of Journalism in Nigeria." Journalism Quarterly, XXXV, (Winter 1958), pp 72-79.

A survey of the history of the Nigerian press from 1859 to 1958 concludes that plant and personnel have been and still are the major problems. Includes a selected bibliography.

182. Oton, Esuakema Udo. "The Press of Liberia: A Case Study." Journalism Quarterly, XXXVIII, (Spring 1961), pp 208-12.

Although Liberia is Africa's oldest republic, its press still suffers the restrictions common in the newest African states. Corrupt, untrained journalists and government control negate the freedoms guaranteed by the constitution. Includes an excellent survey of the history of the Liberian press.

183. Pachai, B. "Gandhi and his South African Journal 'Indian Opinion.'" Africa Quarterly, X, (July/September 1969), pp 76-82.

Article traces how and why the Indian Opinion was started, its failures and successes. Useful article for studies of the non-European press in South Africa. Covers the period from 1903-1914.

184. Rogers, Douglas. "It Has Been an Exciting Achievement." Ghana Times, (March 7, 1959), p 10.

Report on the first year of operation of the "Guinea Press" newspapers, notably the Ghana Times and the Evening News.

185. Schramm, Wilbur. One Day in the World's Press. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1959.

Fourteen great newspapers react on a day of crisis, November 2, 1956, when both Suez war and Hungarian revolt dominated the world's news. Al-Ahram of Cairo is one of the papers analyzed and translated in facsimile reproduction.

186. Scotton, James. "Growth of the Vernacular Press in Colonial East Africa: Patterns of Government Control." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1971.

A major study of the rise of the African-run newspapers in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika and the legal efforts by the British colonial administrators to restrain these vernacular papers which played a role in the various independence movements.

187. Smith, H. Lindsay. Behind the Press in South Africa. Cape Town: Stewart, 1945.

A dated and personal view of the press situation in South Africa as seen by an English-speaker. Usefulness is mainly historical.

188. Smith, Henry Ladd. "The Egyptian Press and Its Current Problems." Journalism Quarterly, XXI, (Summer 1954), pp 331-36.

A brief synopsis of Egyptian press history cast in the framework of the country's development. Includes a description of the major dailies and concludes that illiteracy, lack of advertising, and censorship are the major problems.

189. Van Bol, J. M. La Presse Quotidienne au Congo Belge. Bruxelles: La Pensée Catholique, 1959.

Development and problems of the press under Belgian colonial rule.

190. Warner, Bob. "An Emerging Press: The African Story." Editor & Publisher, (August 27, 1960), pp 12, 56.

A background essay on problems faced by new African states in developing modern and effective communication systems.

191. Wright, George R. "Comparison of the Function of the Press of Ghana and Nigeria." Unpublished thesis, Columbia University, 1966.

Three-part comparison: 1) historical, 1850-1945; 2) relation of different press orientations in two countries to different political structures; and 3) three hypotheses related to cross-national comparison of the press of all sub-Saharan countries.

See also Nos. 1, 46, 47, 54, 58, 60, 71, 80, 87, 89, 91, 92, 94, 96, 97, 100, 199, 212, 213, 216, 239, 358, 363, 374.

Newspapers: Since Independence or After 1960

192. Ainslie, Rosalynde. "Efforts to Establish a Popular Press in Independent Africa." The Democratic Journalist, XIV, (September 1966), pp 121-23, 26.

A pro-Communist look at recent difficulties of African newspapers. Ownership is viewed as a crucial variable.

193. "Al-Ahram: Newspapers of the World." The Times (London), (March 10, 1965).

Profile of the most influential newspaper in both the United Arab Republic and the Arab world.

194. Alexander, A. "East African Press." International Affairs, (Moscow), (October 1969), pp 117-18.

A brief annotated listing of newspapers and magazines published in Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, and Zambia.

195. Alleg, Henri. "The New Press of Independent Algeria." The Democratic Journalist, (July/August 1963), pp 152-53.

Overview of situation in Summer 1963 with emphasis on difficulties of daily and weekly papers.

196. Barton, Frank. The Press in Africa. Nairobi: East African Publishing House, 1966.

An 80-page account of a developing profession in a developing continent. Not a scholarly work, but may provide students a "feel" for the situation and is an entertaining handbook. Intended for beginning African journalists.

197. Behn, Hans Ulrich. "Das Zeitungswesen in Ostafrika." Afrika Spectrum, 2/66, Deutsches Institut für Afrika Forschung, Hamburg, pp 5-27.

Mostly straight description of press facilities in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.

198. Behn, Hans Ulrich. Die Presse in Westafrika, Hamburger Beitrage Zur Afrika-Kunde, Band 8, Hamburg: Deutsches Institut für Afrika Forschung, 1968.

Four sections: specific problems, history of press, limitations on press freedom, summary and conclusions.

199. Carter, Felice. "The Press in Kenya." Gazette, XIV, No. 2, (1968), pp 85-88.

Brief but excellent overview of major publications past and present.

200. Coker, Increase. "Government Sponsors the Competition." IPI Report, XVII, (June 1968), pp 16-17.

Begins with a history of the Nigerian press, then notes three types of ownership and control operating in Nigeria. Briefly outlines reasons why "government sponsorship of newspapers seems to have come to stay."

201. Condon, John C. "Nation Building and Image Building in the Tanzanian Press." The Journal of Modern African Studies, V, No. 3, (1967), pp 335-54.

In-depth field study looks at four dailies and their distribution, content, emphases, and effects on readers.

202. Dessinges, Pierre-Maurice. "Many Opinions (and 16 Newspapers) on the 'Great Isle'." IPI Report, XII, (November 1964), p 12.

A brief look at the development of the press in Malagasy (Madagascar) since 1946.

203. "Die Burger: Newspapers of the World -- XI," The Times (London), (March 16, 1965).

Portrait of South Africa's most influential and least conservative Afrikaans-language daily.

204. Dumoga, John W. K. "Getting the News Is Only Half the Battle." IPI Report, XVII, (June 1968), pp 13-14.

Notes technical differences in operating two types of newspapers -- modern and antiquated -- in West Africa. Ghanaian press briefly compared with the press of Kenya by a Ghanaian editor who has worked in both countries.

205. Edeani, David Omazo. "Ownership and Control of the Press in Africa." Gazette, XV:1, (1970), pp 55-66.

An analysis of the ownership patterns: religious press, political party press, private commercial press, and government press.

206. Feuereisen, F.; and E. Schwacke, eds. Die Presse in Afrika: Ein Handbuch für Wirtschaft und Werbung. Munich: Pulloch, 1968.

A country by country listing of daily and periodical publications in 48 countries and territories. Data provided is of more use to potential advertisers than to scholars. Listings are in both German and English.

207. Gras, Jacqueline. Situation de la Presse dans les Etats de l'Union Africaine et Malgache, en Guinée, au Mali, au Togo. Paris: La Documentation Française, 1963.

For each country in the title, author gives general country statistics, brief press history, section on press legislation, and charts of newspapers and news agencies. Good bibliography of sources in French on African press.

208. Hachten, William A. "Four Types of Newspapers." Nieman Reports, (September 1968), pp 22-24.

Describes four different types of newspapers in Africa -- the external press, foreign-owned newspapers, independent newspapers, and government papers. Based on 1968 talk to IPI at Nairobi.

209. Hachten, William A. "Newspapers in Africa: Change or Decay?" Africa Report, XV, (December 1970), pp 25-28.

Most significant trend in print journalism in first decade of independence was rise of government ownership and control.

210. Hachten, William A. "The Role of the Press in a Developing Country." Talk delivered to the 17th General Assembly of the International Press Institute, Nairobi, June 4, 1968.

African newspapers discussed according to four main types of ownership -- external publications, foreign-owned, independent papers, and government papers.

211. Hangen, Wells. "Congo Press is Victim of Country's Long Crisis." IPI Report, IX, (December 1960), pp 6-7.

Travails of Congo newspapers during international power struggle after independence.

212. Hassan, Abdel Aziz. "Press in the Sudan." Mass Media and International Understanding. Ljubljana, Yugoslavia: School of Sociology, Political Science and Journalism, 1969.

Brief historical description of press today and before independence.

213. Jenhani, Habib. "Die Nationalpresse Tunesiens." Publizistik, IX, (1964/5), pp 246-54.

An overview of the history of the national press since turn of the century. Attention is given to both popular press in Arabic and elite press in French.

213½. Kenyatta, Jomo. "An Address to the IPI Conference in Nairobi in 1968." Africa Today, XVI, (June/July 1969), pp 5-6.

The president of Kenya, once an editor himself, intelligently discusses what he considers to be the proper role of the press in the new African nations.

214. Kesse-Adu, Kwame. "The Ashanti Pioneer: Twenty-two Years of Service." Ashanti Pioneer, (September 7, 1961).

One of its editors recounts the career of this outstanding paper which was later suppressed by Nkrumah.

215. Kleu, Sebastian. "The Afrikaans Press: Voice of Nationalism." Nieman Reports, XV, (October 1961) pp 9-11.

An account of the status of Afrikaans papers, their dependence upon the Afrikaner political movement and relatively limited readership as told by the financial editor of a leading Afrikaans newspaper.

216. "La Presse au Maroc." Maghreb, XVII, (September/October 1966), pp 30-41.

A detailed and authoritative analysis of newspapers from 1912 to 1956 and since independence. Contains data on foreign publications distributed in Morocco.

217. "La Presse en Afrique au Sud du Sahara." Afrique, XIX, (December 1962), pp 35-53.

Roundup of major newspapers and periodicals published in both English and French-speaking countries with an evaluation of each. An interesting piece on Malagasy which has an opposition and active vernacular press.

218. Lyons, Louis. "Press Notes from Africa." Nieman Reports, XVI, (July/October 1962), pp 18-23.

Former curator of Nieman Foundation tells his impressions of a three-month trip. South African press given most attention.

219. Magloe, Theodore. "The African Press: Its Role." The Journalist's World, III, No. 4, (1965-66), pp 22-25.

The author outlines the basic problems confronting the press toward its development as a free responsible institution.

220. Makosso, Gabriel. "Congo's Voice." IPI Report, XVII, (September 1968), p 10.

Outstanding Congolese editor gives a brief survey of the development of the print media amidst economic and political pressures.

221. Matheson, Alastair. "Kenya Sees the Light of Day. How the Kenya Union of Journalists, a New IFJ Affiliate, Organized." The Journalist's World, I, (January/March 1963), pp 6-7.

Brief description of the press situation in Kenya and circumstances under which 100 journalists of several races were organized into a professional association.

222. Merrill, John C. The Elite Press. New York: Pittman, 1968.

This collection of newspaper profiles includes only two from Africa: Die Burger of Cape Town and Al-Ahram of Cairo.

223. Merrill, John C.; Carter R. Bryan; and Marvin Alisky. The Foreign Press. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1970.

Latest edition of textbook contains expanded section on Africa, pp 273-303, written by Bryan. Country-by-country rundown on 40 nations is marred by superficiality and frequent errors.

224. Montagnes, James. "Thomson Empire Adds Nigerian Newspaper." Editor & Publisher, Aug. 20, 1960, p 14.

A brief account of Thomson International gaining equal partnership in the Lagos Daily Service, which later became the Daily Express.

225. Nelson, Daniel. "Africa: Why the Newspaper Boom Has Not Arrived." U.K. Press Gazette, (May 12, 1969), pp 19, 22.

Former editor of The People in Uganda explains why press has not prospered in independent Africa.

226. Nelson, Daniel. "Newspapers in Uganda." Transition 35, VII, (February/March 1968), pp 29 35.

Author discusses the decline of the Uganda vernacular press after independence. Excellent analysis of newspaper difficulties by an insider.

226½. Nixon, Raymond B.; and Tae-youl Hahn. "Concentration of Press Ownership: A Comparison of 32 Countries." Journalism Quarterly, XLVIII, (Spring 1971), pp 5-16.

By computing a "concentration index," it is possible to study a world-wide economic tendency across nations and over time. Kenya, Rhodesia, and Nigeria show high degree of daily press concentration. South Africa is also included in study.

227. Orlik, Peter B. "Under Damocles' Sword -- the South African Press." Journalism Quarterly, XLVI, (Summer 1969), pp 343-48.

A review of the shape of South African newspaper publishing highlights the conflict between the pro-government Afrikaans dailies and the English-language opposition. Government suppression of the opposition press has largely taken the form of petty harassment, but the threat of a serious crackdown is always present.

228. Paterson, Adolphus. "After Ghana's Coup -- A Hunger for News." IPI Report, XV, (May 1966), pp 11-12.

A report on the status of the press following the February 1966 military coup. Prospects for a freer press are analyzed.

229. Paterson, Adolphus. "Ghana Council Raises Hopes and Fears." *IPI Report*, XVI, (February 1968), p 7.

Brief survey of the new Ghanaian Press Council, its makeup, problems it faces, and prospects for the future.

230. Paterson, Adolphus. "The African Press: A Case Study." *The Journalist's World*, III, No. 4, (1965-66), pp 26-28.

A Ghanaian newsman comments on the political atmosphere and media development in his country; emphasis given to the press.

231. Rotberg, Robert I. "The Malawi News." *Africa Report*, VIII, (December 1963), pp 24-26.

Analysis of the official organ of Nyasaland's powerful Malawi Congress Party. Owned by the Party's president, Dr. Kamuzu Banda, it was the only African-owned and operated paper in the country that is now Malawi.

232. Russel, Nick. "Tabloid and Broadsheet Face Same Odds." *IPI Report*, XVII, (June 1968), pp 15-16.

Concise outline of English-language newspaper history in East Africa and the competition between the two major newspaper groups: East African Standard and East African Newspapers (Nation).

23[illegible]. Sommerlad, E. Lloyd. "Problems in Developing a Free Enterprise Press in East Africa." *Gazette*, XIV, No. 2 (1968), pp 74-78.

Again, the oft-recited restrictions on the emergence of a politically and economically independent press are discussed. Article lacks detail.

234. Starkey, Posie L. "Arab Daily Journalism: The Press in Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, and the United Arab Republic." Unpublished master's thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1968.

A comparative study of journalism in three widely different Arab states and based in part on a content analysis of Arabic newspapers.

235. Strohmeyer, John. "Stepping Out of a Primitive Past." ASNE Bulletin 1964, (October 1, 1965), pp 10-11.

A plea for greater efforts on the part of American news media in aiding the new African press.

236. Swinton, Stan. "Papers in Africa Show Lack of U.S. Journalistic Guidance." Editor & Publisher, (September 5, 1964), p 25.

A brief, impressionistic look at the press.

237. "The Press in Asia and Africa." IPI Report, X, (August 1961), pp 20-24.

L. K. Jakande discusses state of Nigerian journalism and Michael Curtis tells how Nation papers of Kenya were founded.

238. Thomson, Roy. "Foreign Ownership of Newspapers." Talk delivered to International Press Institute Assembly, London, May 25-27, 1965.

Head of a communications conglomerate with various media holdings in Africa favors local editorial autonomy.

239. Van Der Linden, Fred. Le Probleme de l'Information en Afrique. Bruxelles: Académie Royale des Sciences d'Outre-Mer, 1964.

A one-time Belgian journalist in the Congol discusses the African press situation from a European viewpoint.

See also Nos. 1, 6, 10, 12, 20, 22, 24, 27, 40, 41, 42, 43, 333½, 353, 374½, 496, 537.

Radio Broadcasting

240. "Africa Listens In: The Impact of Broadcasting." Round Table, LX, (June 1965), pp 234-41.

First rate discussion of radio broadcasting and its role, especially in Ghana and other anglophonic nations.

241. Akar, John J. "Programming for African Stations." Paper presented to the 1963 Commonwealth Broadcasters Conference, Toronto, Canada.

Former head of radio service in Sierra Leone discusses problems of broadcasting.

241½. Baker, George. "The Place of Information in Developing Africa." African Affairs, 63:252, (July 1964), pp 209-20.

Author takes a long look at mass media and notes that print, while more easily remembered by the readers than other media, is relatively expensive and consequently radio, a less expensive medium, requiring no literacy, is growing rapidly. Future of television is also promising. Film industry shows fewest signs of development with cost of production and distribution its major problems.

242. Bebey, Francis. La Radiodiffusion en Afrique Noire. Paris: Editions St. Paul, 1963.

Country-by-country description of radio systems also includes a petite histoire of African broadcasting.

243. "Broadcasting in Nigeria." Gazette, VII, No. 2 (1962), p 196.

An eight-paragraph outline of the essential physical characteristics of a broadcasting system in Nigeria.

244. "Broadcasting in the Ivory Coast." EBU Review, 81B, (September 1963), pp 15-18.

The article, prepared by a ministry of information official, constitutes a chronology of events in broadcasting since 1949.

245. Browne, Don R. "Radio in Africa: Problems and Prospects." NAEB Journal, XXII, (November/December 1963), pp 32-35.

A general discussion of the problems and benefits of radio broadcasting on the African continent. Author sees radio as most important communication medium.

246. Browne, Don R. "Radio Guinea: A Voice of Independent Africa." Journal of Broadcasting, VII, (Spring 1963), pp 113-22.

In assessing the development of Radio Guinea during post-independence period, author finds two major problems to be staff training and reaching the audience.

247. Cassirer, Henry R. "Two-Way Radio in Rural Senegal." Educational Television International, IV, (June 1970), pp 148-49.

UNESCO expert's descriptive report of the use of two-way radio as a device to facilitate inter-community communication in Senegal.

248. Celaric, André. La Radiodiffusion Harmonisee au Service du Development. Paris: Creations de Presse, 1960.

Thorough work, for the time of publication, on radio in development. First section outlines where radio is possible, second details how it may be implemented, and the third, perhaps most important, surveys actual experiences of radio in development-- types of programs, air time, languages used for twenty African countries.

249. Crawford, Doug. "Africa's Airwaves: The Medium and the Message." African Development, (November 1969), pp 18-19.

The author notes problems facing radio on African continent, particularly the lack of good programming and low advertising revenue. He argues that radio has been treated as the "voice of the state" but could be much more.

250. Da Piedade, H. "Radio-Dahomey. The First Ten Years." EBU Review, 78B, (March 1963), pp 6-7.

In tracing the development of broadcasting, the author covers programming service, news and information, technical facilities, and staff.

251. Diamond, Leslie A. W. "Bringing Radio and Television to Northern Nigeria." EBU Review, 93B, (September 1965), pp 27-29.

The establishment of the Broadcasting Company of Northern Nigeria Ltd. is traced by its managing director.

252. Director of Documentation, Ministry of Information. "Broadcasting in the Ivory Coast." Gazette, IX, No. 4, (1963), pp 316-19.

Brief history of radio programming in the Ivory Coast from its inception in 1949 through 1963. Emphasis is on equipment acquired, hours of broadcasting, and program content.

253. Duerden, Dennis. "Hausa on the Air." West Africa, (October 1, 1960), p 1103.

Northern Nigeria's most popular broadcasting outlet translates BBC news into the Hausa language and originates some local programming.

254. Ekwelie, Sylvanus A. "The Content of Broadcasting in Nigeria." Unpublished master's thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1968.

Three broadcast stations are evaluated in terms of 1) objectivity and 2) time allocation to various programs. Study concludes that no matter the intentions of introducing radio and television to Nigeria, they are basically entertainment media.

255. "ELWA's First Decade in Africa." Moody Monthly, LXIV, (January 1964), pp 59-60.

The story of the extensive missionary radio broadcasting facility in Liberia that serves much of black Africa.

256. Emery, Walter B. National and International Systems of Broadcasting: Their History, Operation and Control. East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 1969.

Study includes 14-page overview, written by Don. R. Browne, on broadcasting's role in development and education in Africa.

257. Fraenkel, P. J. Wayaleshi: Radio in Central Africa. London: Weidenfeld & Nicholson, 1959.

An insider gives an engaging reminiscence of the "early days" of pioneer radio broadcasting to African peoples in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland during the 1940's.

258. Guillard, J. "Gabon Broadcasting and Television Service." Gazette, IX, No. 4, (1963), pp 314-16.

A brief history of the progress of Gabon's radio service since 1959 and television programming since 1963. Technical facilities and content are emphasized.

259. Head, Sydney W. "NAEB Goes to Sudan." NAEB Journal, XXI, (March/April 1962), pp 48-53.

General background article describing the country and development of broadcasting with an emphasis on advertising policies.

260. Head, Sydney W. "NAEB Goes to Tanganyika." NAEB Journal, XXI, (May/June 1962), pp 24-28.

Consultant at a 1961 UNESCO meeting on educational broadcasting in tropical Africa describes some topics discussed: problems of languages; public access to radio; training; rapid changes.

261. Headland, Frederick H. "The Malawi Broadcasting Corporation." *EBU Review*, 89B, (January 1965), pp 24-26.

Development, structure and program pattern of the MBC.

262. Joos, Louis C. D. "Radio in Africa." *Collection of Lectures Held at the Improvement Session*, November 2-28, 1959. Strasbourg: International Center of Advanced Training of Journalists, 1960.

Article concentrates on the makeup of the radio audience, its demands and needs, listening habits and reactions to various programming.

263. Kittermaster, A. M. "Northern Rhodesia -- Listener Research, 1953." *Community Development Bulletin*, V, (December 1953-September 1954), pp 42-46.

General results obtained during research conducted for four types of radio broadcasts among local listeners. Presentation of data is in descriptive form.

264. Kucera, Geoffrey Z. "Broadcasting in Africa: A Study of Belgian, British and French Colonial Policies." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Michigan State University, 1968.

The study concludes that differences between communication
265 policies of the three powers were often substantial,
corresponding closely to differences on general colonial
policies. The author also raises the question of whether
attitudes of former administrating countries should not
be explored along with modernizing attitudes of the
entire population.

265. "La Radio Diffusion au Senegal, en Guinée, en Mauritanie." *Afrique*, No. 39, (October 1964), pp 40-45.

This is a description of radio facilities in three new nations of former French West Africa.

266. Landay, Jerry M. "Portable Radios Bring Light to the Dark Continent." Broadcasting, (December 17, 1962), pp 84-85.

American newsman describes the use of transistor radios in Africa and, briefly, the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation.

267. Lightfoot, Donald A. "The Zambia Broadcasting Corporation." EBU Review, 89B, (January 1965), pp 27-29.

Brief history of development of radio in both Northern and Southern Rhodesia and the arrival of television. Director of Broadcasting offers some general information on advertising, educationl broadcasting, staff training, and television.

268. Mackay, Ian K. Broadcasting in Nigeria. Ibadan: Ibadan University Press, 1964.

An excellent study of radio broadcasting by a Britisher intimately connected with the activity in Nigeria.

269. Mackay, Ian. K. "Concepts of Nigerian Broadcasting." EBU Review, 78B, (March 1963), pp 15-20.

A key figure in the development of Nigerian radio recounts the development of the regional NBC stations and the programming pattern in both English and vernaculars.

270. Maclin, H. T. "Religious Broadcasting in Africa." EBU Review, 97B, (May 1966), pp 53-58.

Programming of Protestant, Catholic, and Moslem radio and television broadcasts south of the Sahara is discussed. The author also outlines training of personnel by Broadcasting and Audio-Visual Services of the AU Africa Conferences of Churches.

270½. Orlik, Peter. "Radio and the African in the Republic of South Africa." Journalism, (West Pakistan), III, (1970), pp 7-16.

Doob's postulates on African broadcast communication hold up when tested. Broadcasting within the Republic is expanding but still under government control.

271. Orlik, Peter B. "The South African Broadcasting Corporation: An Historical Survey and Contemporary Analysis." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Wayne State University, 1970.

Author examines environment for and systems of mass communication with special emphasis on development of radio and prohibition of television.

272. Patrick, P. E. "Broadcasting in the Republic of South Africa." _EBU Review_, 73B, (May 1962), pp 13-16.

A general discussion of the development of broadcasting within the Republic from the 1920's.

273. "Radio Bantu's Anniversary." _South African Digest_, (June 12, 1970), pp 2-3.

The South African Broadcasting Corporation's service for its captive black population is ten years old.

274. Shang-Simpson, K. "The Ghana Broadcasting Corporation." _EBU Review_, 78B, (March 1963), pp 8-14.

One of the major figures in Ghanaian broadcasting recounts its history since 1935 and discusses operations and services.

275. Sington, Derrick. "Broadcasting in East Africa." _The Listener_, (August 3, 1961), pp 167-69.

Dated but able account of radio use in Kenya and Tanganyika. Covers important questions of the pre-independence period and radio handling of the 1961 elections in Kenya.

276. _South African Broadcasting Corporation: Annual Report 1967_.

Aside from the usual statistics and financial data, the report provides brief descriptions of programming, technical facilities, foreign broadcasts, FM services, Radio Bantu, and personnel.

277. Stephen, D. A. "'This is Radio Rhodesia.'" EBU Review, 93B, (September 1965), pp 23-26.

A general "facts" article covering development, policy, operations, legislation, education, television, and prospects for the future. All topics discussed briefly.

278. "Time Essay: The Distant Message of the Transistor." Time, (November 24, 1967), p 45.

Most significant recent event in mass communications in developing nations has been introduction of transistor radio.

279. UNESCO. Radio Broadcasting Serves Rural Development. Reports and Papers on Mass Communication, No. 48, 1965.

Contains two articles, one on Indian radio forums, the second on "Training for Rural Broadcasting in Africa." Content and method of training for rural adult education is examined. Outlines programs at Kampala for English-speaking countries and at Bamako for French-speaking states. Includes concise bibliography.

280. U.S. Information Agency. Radio Listening in Four West-African Cities. PMS-42, (December 1960).

First large scale opinion survey in West Africa (Accra, Dakar, Lagos, Abidjan) found radio plays a large role in lives of urban Africans. About three of four listen to radio and have access to a radio in their homes. Heavy majority get news about outside events from radio.

281. "Via Sound and Vision Service 'On the Air.'" World's Press News, (November 27, 1964), pp 65-66.

Description of various radio and television broadcasting services in Nigeria.

282. "Voices on the African Air." African Development, (December 1969), p 24.

A listing of some of the principal radio stations on the continent.

283. Voss, Harald. Rundfunk und Fernsehen in Afrika. Köln: Verlag Deutscher Wirtschaftsdienst, 1962.

German language treatment of factual broadcasting data in 50 African countries and colonies. Includes data concerning broadcasting time (broken down by language), broadcast power, and individual station frequencies. Brief treatment of colonial influences and history of broadcasting in each country.

284. Voss, Harald. "Rundfunk und Fernsehen in Ostafrika." Afrika Spectrum, II, (1966), Deutsches Institut für Forschung, Hamburg, pp 28-41.

Leading German authority on African broadcasting describes facilities in East Africa.

285. "What Commercial Radio Has to Offer." World's Press News, (August 17, 1964), p 41.

Structure and programming of Radio Liberia which has been on the air since January 1960.

286. Zartman, I. William. "URTNA: Joint Approach to Media Building." Africa Report, VII, (August 1963), p 20.

URTNA -- French initials for Union of National Radio and Television Organization of Africa -- is an illustration that political obstacles are more formidable than technical ones in inter-Africa cooperation.

See also Nos. 1, 12, 19, 20, 39, 44, 96, 97, 290, 344, 442, 443, 447, 456, 485, 487, 488, 491, 492, 493, 495, 499, 502, 503, 504, 507, 510, 512.

Television

287. Arms, George L. "Diary From Nigeria." NAEB Journal, (September/October 1961), pp 11-21.

ICA adviser tells beginnings of television at WNTV in Western Nigeria -- the first video in black Africa.

288. Arms, George L. "Diary From Nigeria: The Second Year." NAEB Journal, (January/February 1963), pp 9-14.

Continued report describes efforts to train Nigerian staff for television.

289. Ayo-Vaughan, Sam F. "Africa's First TV." The Journalist's World, V, No. 3-4, (1967), pp 4-5.

Nigerian broadcaster describes briefly the television system of the Western Region of Nigeria.

290. Balbaud, Rene. "Profile: Francis Bebey." Africa Report, XV, (November 1970), pp 22-23.

Talented Cameroonian, who has worked for UNESCO, expresses views on television, film, and radio in Africa.

291. Bass, Abraham Z. "Promoting Nationhood Through Television in Africa." Journal of Broadcasting, 12:2, (Spring 1970), pp 163-66.

Survey shows African officials agree on importance of television.

292. Bebey, Francis. "L'Afrique de l'Ouest et la Television." Afrique Nouvelle, (Dakar), (June 1961).

UNESCO expert on broadcasting discusses potential of new medium in West Africa.

293. Cassirer, Henry R. "Television in Developing Countries." Telecommunication Journal, XXX, (December 1963), pp 374-77.

Article's sub-title, "Its Problems and Potential Contributions," sums up thrust of the article by UNESCO expert. General essay, not specifically dealing with Africa.

294. "Development in Africa and Television." Television and Adult Education, IX, (March 1963), pp 24-37.

Report on the utilization of television in the Ivory Coast for development purposes.

295. Dizard, Wilson P. Television: A World View. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1966.

More enthusiastic than scholarly survey of international television written from the American foreign policy viewpoint. Several television ventures in Africa are described.

296. Grant, Douglas. "Television in Liberia -- A Sturdy Newcomer." EBU Review, 90V, (March 1965), pp 20-22.

Article describes the impact of television on social and political facets of the country's society.

297. Kiba, Simon. "When Television Comes to Africa." Atlas, VII, (January 1964), pp 21-22.

African editor's view of the place of television in developing Africa. Accepts the possibility that "TV, like radio today, will serve the interests of one party and one government."

298. McClurg, James. "The Impact of Television on African Development." Corona, Part I, (February 1961), pp 54-56; Part II, (March 1961), pp 97-100.

Discursive essay on the obstacles and potential of television.

299. Munger, E. S. "Africa in 240 Minutes: A Review of ABC-TV's Africa." Africa Report, XII, (October 1967), pp 67-70.

A generally favorable review by a U.S. Africanist of ABC-TV's record four-hour documentary on Africa.

300. Nimer, Benjamin. "Television, Language and National Cohesion in Kenya and Uganda." Paper presented to the African Studies Association, Bloomington, Indiana, October 1966.

Stimulating analysis of television language policies in Kenya and Uganda -- their effects on programming and implications for national unification and preservation of indigenous cultures.

201. Orlik, Peter B. "South Africa: How Long Without TV?" Journal of Broadcasting, XIV, (Spring 1970), pp 245-56.

Signs increase that the Republic is finally going to have general television. A commission has been appointed and the Nationalist Government is expected to police the content carefully.

302. Tedros, Gabriel. "Television in Africa." Gazette, VII, No. 2, (1962), pp 189-91.

A general "facts" article covering brief commentary on technical facilities, programming, finance, expectations, and education.

303. Tedros, Gabriel. "Television in Africa." Telecommunication Journal, XXVIII, (September 1961), pp 595-96.

Brief early piece on the state of television when only three countries -- UAR, Nigeria, and Southern Rhodesia -- had the new medium.

304. Timothy, Bankole. "What's Wrong with TV in Africa?" The Journalist's World, V, Nos. 3-4, (1967), pp 6-7.

An outspoken Sierra Leonean journalist and information officer discusses shortcomings of the new medium.

305. UNESCO. Meeting on the Introduction and Development of Television in Africa. Lagos, Nigeria, September 21-29, 1964. Paris: UNESCO, 1964.

Report outlines recommendations of the meeting on programming and staff training. States that particularly in developing countries, television is potentially more powerful in its impact than other forms of mass communications.

306. U.S. Information Agency. Overseas Television Growth in 1965. R-111-66, June 1966.

Tables show receivers in use for the 23 African nations with television systems.

307. "Whither African Television." West Africa, 2473, (October 24, 1964), p 1187; 2474, (October 31, 1964), p 1229.

Two-part report on 1964 UNESCO meeting in Lagos on African television. Excellent comparative analysis of state of art at that time.

See also Nos. 6, 12, 44, 251, 254, 258, 267, 270, 271, 281, 283, 284, 485, 486, 489, 490, 494, 494½, 497, 498, 501, 506, 511, 523, 526.

Magazines, Rural Publications, Etc.

308. Bombote, M. "Lecteurs de Jeune Afrique." Journalisme, (1970: 32), pp 59-61.

A study in French of the most successful magazine of the Third World.

309. Gallay, Pierre. "The English Missionary Press of East and Central Africa." Gazette, XIV, No. 2, (1968), pp 129-39.

Surveys current Roman Catholic press in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, and Rhodesia. Concludes that future is in a "more ecumenical Christian press of a more general character."

310. Hopkinson, Tom. In the Fiery Continent. New York: Doubleday & Co., 1962.

An eminent British journalist's personal account of his three and a half years as editor of Drum magazine in South Africa. An insightful picture not only of Drum, but of life under apartheid.

311. Hughes, Mary Ellen. "The Rural Mimeo Newspaper Experiment in Liberia." Unpublished master's thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1969.

A follow-up study and content analysis of the effort by AID and Liberian government to provide small papers in the hinterlands. Author found that only papers to survive were supported by missionaries or a mining company.

312. Jeffries, W. F. "Vernacular Newspapers in Northern Nigeria," in UNESCO, Periodicals for New Literates. Seven Case Histories. Reports and Papers on Mass Communication No. 24, (1957), pp 24-31.

Reading material for the newly literate in the African languages of Northern Nigeria was published by Gaskiya corporation.

313. Lawrence, Robert de T. "In Rural Africa: New Frontiers for Journalism," Quill, (October 1970), 58:10, pp 20-22.

Need for rural local papers is stressed. Report discusses UNESCO effort in Senegal to train rural newspaper publishers for 10 francophone nations.

314. Martin, Larry K. "Mimeographed Village Papers Prove Value in Liberia." Journalism Quarterly, XLI, (Spring 1964), pp 245-46.

The Liberian Information Service coordinated a program of locally produced news sheets which helped to maintain literacy and promoted national unity with content ranging from local features to international news.

315. Meisler, Stanley. "Look-Reads." Africa Report, XIV, (May/June 1969), pp 80-83.

Los Angeles Times correspondent explores the production and influence of African photo "comic books," and some of the chief characters who fill their pages.

316. Norton, Carol Ann. "Program Would Establish Foreign Weeklies." Publishers Auxiliary, 106, (March 21, 1970), p 11.

AID fosters "big brother" system for U.S. editors to help establish community papers in developing nations.

317. Sampson, Anthony. Drum: The Newspaper That Won the Heart of Africa. New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1957.

The former editor of the magazine describes its beginnings within the scope of South Africa's troubled social and cultural patterns.

318. Shaw, Trevor; and Grace Shaw. Through Ebony Eyes: Evangelism Through Journalism in West Africa. London: United Society for Christian Literature, Lutterworth Press, 1956.

The editors' own account of how and why two illustrated magazines were started by religious organizations in Africa. Periodicals under discussion are: Christian Challenge (Nigeria) and Envoi in French West Africa. Short, evangelistic account.

319. Simon, Emile. "La Presse en Afrique: Un Journal Pour Cent Habitants." Jeune Afrique, (July 8-14, 1968), pp 48-51.

A perceptive but brief overview of periodical publications.

320. Smart, Max Neff. "Newspapers for Africa." Nieman Reports, XVII, (March 1964), pp 9-11.

Indicative of the optimistic views on what the press should be able to do in Africa. Assumptions expressed here are easily attacked and remain to be substantiated by research.

321. Smart, Max Neff. "Newspapers in Developing Nations -- Antidote to Illiteracy." Quill, LV, (May 1966), pp 17-19.

More faith than documentation goes into this essay on the role of rural newspapers in new nations by a former Fulbright professor in Ethiopia.

322. UNESCO. Rural Mimeo Newspapers, by Robert de T. Lawrence, Reports and Papers on Mass Communication, No. 46, 1966.

Enthusiastic description of the beginning of the rural mimeo newspaper project in Liberia and a detailed how-to guide on organizing a rural newspaper by one of the founders of the Liberian experiment.

See also Nos. 12, 205.

323. Andoh, Fritz. "Democracy Returns to Ghana -- Does It Mean Press Freedom?" *IPI Report*, XVIII, (December 1968), pp 8-9.

Some informed speculations on prospects for greater press freedom under Ghana's new civilian government.

324. Aumente, J. "Africa: Why Newsmen Must Tread Softly." *Editor & Publisher*, XCVII, (November 28, 1964), p 42.

An interview with director of UNESCO's International Center for Higher Education in Journalism at Strasbourg explains view that press freedom may not be possible in new African states.

325. Barkocy, Michael A. "Censorship Against *Time* and *Life* International Editions." *Journalism Quarterly*, XL, (Autumn 1963), pp 517-524.

Some 850 censorship actions by foreign governments from 1940 through 1963 are analyzed in terms of types of action by individual countries, reasons for the actions, and the effects on circulation. Numerous instances are from Africa.

326. Benson, Ivor. *The Opinion Makers*. Pretoria: Dolphin Press, 1967.

A one-sided attempt to expose "the root of the mystery" of press ownership and control as a factor in "moulding the public mind for ulterior motives" in South Africa.

327. Bienen, Henry. "Kenya and Uganda: When Does Dissent Become Sedition?" *Africa Report*, XIV, (March/April 1969), pp 10-14.

Analysis of Ugandan sedition trial of *Transition* editor Neogy and of Kenya government's action against university students in Nairobi.

328. Bierman, John. "What Are We To Do?" IPI Report, XI, (June 1962), pp 9-11.

Editor takes Tom Mboya to task for the implications in his speech to IPI Assembly. Bierman maintains that in urging the press to play a role in nation-building, Mboya used same arguments on the role of the press as the other side gave in preserving the colonial status quo.

329. Blackwell, Leslie; and Brian Bamford. Newspaper Law of South Africa. Cape Town: Juta & Co., 1963.

Excellent scholarly account of law and legal restraints on press.

330. Blanshard, Paul. "Censorship and Apartheid." The Reporter, XXXVIII, (February 1968), pp 37-39.

The author candidly explores some of the peculiar aspects of censorship enforced by South African authorities both on the white minority and black population.

331. Brock, Antony. "Rhodesia: News Is Key Weapon." IPI Report, XIV, (December 1965), p 2.

A brief report on Ian Smith's internal policy, which includes four restrictions on press freedom, and some of the implications involved.

332. Brock, Antony. "Censored Press Fights Back in Court -- and Wins Case." IPI Report, XVI, (September 1967), pp 1-2.

Background of legal proceedings taken by Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co. and two of its editors against the Rhodesian government's Information Ministry involving defamation and the abridgment of press freedom.

333. Brookes, Edgar H.; and J. B. Macaulay. Civil Liberty in South Africa. Cape Town: Oxford University Press, 1958.

A survey of the legal status of several basic freedoms in South Africa. One chapter concentrates on freedom of expression.

333½. Brown, Trevor. "Free Press Fair Game for South Africa's Government." *Journalism Quarterly*, XLVIII, (Spring 1971), pp 120-27.

South African author finds English newspapers practice libertarian ethic cautiously but remain too vulnerable for effective opposition. Excellent survey of press-government relations.

334. Bunge, Walter. "Some Aspects of Press Law in Africa." Paper presented to the Association for Education in Journalism, Berkeley, August 1969.

Paper compares influence of French and British legal institutions on press freedom in Ghana, Sudan, United Arab Republic, Guinea, Morocco, and Tunisia.

335. Dorkenoo, Mary S. "How Ghana Censors the Press." *IPI Report*, X, (October 1962), pp 3-4.

British correspondent surveys the operation of Ghana's "censorship by silence" prior to the imposition of official censorship on all copy sent outside the country.

336. Edeani, David O. "The Impact of Government Participation on the African Press." Unpublished master's thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1971.

This study discusses the role of the new government newspapers and compares them with the independent newspapers. Newspapers in Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Congo (Kinshasa) are compared.

337. Elias, T. O., ed. *Nigerian Press Law*. London: Evans Brothers, 1969.

Eight legal scholars from the University of Lagos law faculty treat defamation, contempt, obscenity, sedition, copyright, licensing, and the relationship of the press and state security.

338. Enahoro, Peter. "Africa -- The Press in a One Party State." Talk delivered to the International Press Institute Assembly, London, May 25-27, 1965.

Libertarian Nigerian journalist sees one-party government as an enemy of press freedom.

339. Enahoro, Peter. "The Test: Can Press Protect the People?" IPI Report, XIV, (July/August 1965), pp 15-16.

Nigerian journalist argues that the one-party political system in Africa has some limited merits, but is not conducive to a free and responsible press.

340. Franck, Thomas M. Comparative Constitutional Process: Cases and Materials. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1968.

Basic legal concepts and processes are compared. Anglophonic African nations included; references to Southern Rhodesia's publication laws, see pp 488-89.

341. Gallagher, Wes. "Odds Against Press Freedom in Africa." Editor & Publisher, (August 4, 1962), p 50.

AP executive says the state of press freedom in Africa varies from country to country but is generally threatened by the new breed of nationalist politicians. Unsure of their new roles and pressing for national solidarity, they are likely to react to criticism by even further curtailment of press freedom.

342. "Gandar Trial: Ex-Prisoner Describes Torture by Warder." IPI Report, XVIII, (May/June 1969), pp 14-15.

Aside from testimony presented during the Gandar-Pogrund trial, the article details how the Rand Daily Mail initially became interested in publishing interpretive articles about prison conditions in South Africa.

343. "Ghana: A Year's Black Record." IPI Report, XI, (November 1962), p 11.

Brief chronology of repressive actions taken by the Ghanaian government against the country's press and foreign correspondents during 1962.

344. Hachten, William A. "The News Media in African Political Crises." A paper presented at the VIIth General Assembly of the International Association for Mass Communication Research, Konstanz, West Germany, September 2, 1970.

During a coup d'etat, which can be easily accomplished in Africa, control of radio broadcasting becomes a crucial factor. Press and television play much less important roles in such power struggles.

345. Hall, Richard. "'Economizing Truth' -- Africa's Dilemma." IPI Report, XVI, (October 1967), p 5.

Former editor of the Times of Zambia offers a plea for sympathy for African journalists who are "victims of their environment" and need "every help in coping with their problems."

346. Hall, Richard. "The Press in Black Africa; How Free Is It?" Optima, XVIII, (March 1968), pp 13-19.

Good introductory survey of African press freedom, touching on the societal aspects affecting the press. Author regrets the decline of independent newspapers.

347. Hall, Richard. "Why the Independent Papers Are Few." IPI Report, XVII, (June 1968), pp 11-12.

The state of black Africa's press analyzed in terms of political and socio-economic conditions and the availability of trained personnel.

348. Hamilton, Ian. "The Press in South Africa." The Illustrated London News, 255:6781, (July 19, 1969), p 8.

A one-page piece that notes the outcome of the prosecution of the Rand Daily Mail's editor and senior reporter for violation of restrictive prison-publicity laws and explains the role of today's English language press.

349. Hangen, Welles. "How Nasser Grabbed the Press." IPI Report, IX, (July 1960), pp 1-3.

An NBC correspondent's highly critical account of the nationalization of Egypt's remaining private press on May 24, 1960. State ownership of Al-Ahram, Akhbar el-Yom, Rose el-Yussef, and Al-Hilal is seen as unnecessary.

350. Hayes, Charles. "Press Report from Kenya." Nieman Reports, XVI, No. 2, (April 1962), p 10.

A brief review of the Kenyan political situation and the dangers it presents to freedom of the press.

351. Head, Sydney W. "Can a Journalist Be a 'Professional' in a Developing Country?" Journalism Quarterly, XL, (Autumn 1963), pp 594-98.

Author urges greater professionalism wrought from a sense of serving the public. Although press freedom is often lacking in developing nations, the concerned journalist still has considerable latitude within which he may improve the quality of his service.

352. Healey, Joseph G. "Media Growth in Kenya." Unpublished master's thesis, University of Missouri, 1968.

Author concludes that press freedom is limited in Kenya, but after a year in the country believes his judgement may have been too harsh. The press is reasonably free considering the nation's enormous problems.

353. Healey, Joseph G. Press Freedom in Kenya. Freedom of Information Center Report, No. 191, Columbia, Missouri, 1967.

The author reports that while press freedom is a constitutional guarantee and verbally supported by Kenyan statesmen, the media are urged to be "responsible" and support national interests. Provisions exist for the curtailment of press freedom.

354. Hepple, Alex. Censorship and Press Control in South Africa. Johannesburg: published by author, 1960.

Critical analysis of government's laws and actions restricting freedom of expression in South Africa.

355. Hopkinson, Tom. "Fears for the Press in Africa." Nieman Reports, XVII, No. 3, (September 1963), p 24.

A brief look at the need for better trained journalists to counter threat to press freedom posed by nationalism.

356. Hopkinson, Tom. "A New Age of Newspapers in Africa." Gazette, XIV, No. 2, (1968), pp 79-84.

Hopkinson recounts an interesting discussion by African editors on press freedom at the 1965 IPI Assembly.

357. Hopkinson, Tom. "Why the Press Should Be Free." Transition, 4:14, (1964), pp 15-18.

Philosophical essay on freedom of expression with examples drawn from Africa and Britain.

358. Humphreys, Sexson E. "The Free Press of Nigeria." Quill, (November 1960), pp 17-18, 22.

A favorable but dated view of the development and status of the press and other media in a country where, the author maintains, press freedom "seems something to be cherished."

359. Jaja, Emmanuel Adagogo. "Problems of an African Editor." Africa Report, XI, (January 1966), pp 40-42.

Nigerian editor discusses general topic in terms of press freedom, training needs, finances, and distribution problems.

360. Kiba, Simon. "La Liberté de la Presse dans les États d'Afrique." Relations, No. 295, (July 1965), pp 202-204.

An African editor of Afrique Nouvelle discusses difficulties of press relations with African governments.

361. Leauté, Jacques. "La Liberté d'Information en Afrique Noire." Bulletin du Centre International d'Enseignement Superieur du Journalisme, (Strasbourg), I, (April 1959), pp 46-50.

Technical facilities are just as important for a free press in Africa as a declaration of rights.

362. Legum, Colin. "The African Press -- Mainly an Instrument of Political Power." IPI Report, XIX, (November 1970), pp 10-11.

First-rate analysis of the role of the press in wholly or partially controlled societies. As such, the press is mainly an instrument of power, controlled and directed by the ruling groups.

363. "Lost Opportunity on Kenya's Vernacular Press." IPI Report, I, (January 1953), p 5.

A brief description of restrictions against Kenya's vernacular press -- regulations which, the article stresses, could have been avoided if colonial authorities had adopted a more positive interest in the press's initial development.

364. Marsden, Eric. "The White Journalist in Black Africa." IPI Report, XIX, (December 1970), pp 8-9.

A British journalist who worked for 13 years in Kenya with the East African Standard tells what it was like during the turbulent early independence period and looks ahead to the white man's new role. The press's conflicts with the Kenya News Agency are recounted.

365. Masouyé, Claude. "Copyright in Africa." EBU Review, 92B, (July 1965), pp 41-45.

A well-written, scholarly approach to a topic seldom discussed in print. Covers historical as well as current activities by African states to deal with copyright laws internally as well as on the international level.

366. Mboya, Tom. "This Is What the Press Must Do." IPI Report, XI, (June 1962), pp 5-10.

Then Kenya's Minister of Labor, Mboya's frank speech to the IPI Assembly on relations between press and African governments criticizes the role of the established press and its hostility toward independence movements. He makes a case for a national press rooted in the country of its publication.

367. Mlenga, Kelvin G. "What Sort of Press Freedom?" Address delivered to the Zambia Association for National Affairs, February 18, 1965.

An African editor reviews press development and attitudes of various African leaders toward the the role of the press. He urges government support of the print media, but no infringement on their freedom to criticize and comment on controversial issues.

368. Mukupo, Titus. "What Role for the Government in the Development of an African Press?" Africa Report, XI, (January 1966), pp 39-40.

Spokesman for Zambia Information Service explains why, at present, government control of the African press is a necessary step, but envisions the time when government may encourage private press ownership.

369. Mybergh, Tertius. "The South African Press: Hope in an Unhappy Land." Nieman Reports, XX, (March 1966), pp 3-6.

A tribute to South Africa's English-language press, which continues to criticize government policies in the face of threats and harassment. Comments on the philosophy and techniques of major papers.

370. Ng'weno, Hilary. "Africa -- The Press in a One Party State." Talk delivered to the International Press Institute Assembly, London, May 25-27, 1965.

Personal account by former editor of Daily Nation (Nairobi) gives optimistic view of press freedom outlook for Kenya.

371. Nixon, Raymond B. "Freedom in the World's Press: A Fresh Appraisal with New Data." *Journalism Quarterly*, XLII, (Winter 1965), pp 3-14, 118-19.

Ranks 117 countries on a nine-point scale from unrestricted freedom to total control. Also lists 25 characteristics which seem most important in free press countries. Finds close relationships between press freedom and economic development, literacy, and growth of the mass media, with economic level the most significant factor.

372. Nord, Bruce A. "Press Freedom and Political Structure." *Journalism Quarterly*, XLIII, (Autumn 1966), pp 531-34.

Content analysis of the *Daily Graphic* (Ghana) and the *Daily Times* (Nigeria) to assess whether "political structure could affect political content in a formal communications channel." Not surprisingly, author finds the *Times* more active and critical.

373. Oliver, G. D. "South Africa: An Inquiry Which Ridicules Its Authors." *IPI Report*, XIII, (July 1964), pp 1-5.

The president of the South African Society of Journalists reviews Press Commission's final report, pointing out its inadequacies and consequences in terms of the country's press.

374. Omu, Fred I. A. "The Dilemma of Press Freedom in Colonial Africa: The West African Example." *Journal of African History*, IX, No. 2, (1968), pp 279-98.

Well-documented article about early nationalist newspaper history in British West Africa is used by author to show the variety of factors restraining official repression of the press.

374½. Paterson, Adolphus A. "Why Africa Needs a Free Press." *Africa Report*, XVI, (April 1971), pp 22-24.

A Ghanaian, who has been a noted freelance journalist in Ghana for 16 years, argues for independent news media and bases his arguments on his own extensive experience.

375. *Pourquoi Nous Combattons La Presse Mas*. Rabat: Syndicat National de la Presse Marocaine, 1960.

Arguments for Istiqlal Party's continued opposition to French-owned Mas newspapers in Morocco.

376. "Press Commission Report." *Africa Digest*, XII, (August 1964), pp 26-27.

A review of South African Press Commission's second and final report, its recommendations, and some press comments.

377. "Reluctant Witness Tells of Trap for Newsmen." *IPI Report*, XVII, (February 1969), pp 5-6.

A description of some techniques used by South African authorities to incriminate a reporter while he was investigating prison conditions. Concerns the Gandar-Pogrund trial.

378. "Shock and Dismay at Takeover of Ashanti Pioneer." *IPI Report*, XI, (November 1962), p 1.

Brief account of the Ghanaian Government's appropriation of the country's only independent newspaper; includes text of IPI telegram sent as a protest to President Nkrumah.

379. Smith, Malcolm. "How Censorship Has Affected the Rhodesian Press." *Times* (London), (November 7, 1967), p 11.

Former editor of *Rhodesian Herald* comments on the implications of Rhodesia's 1965 censorship law which he views as a "vicious and stupidly wielded weapon" of the Government.

380. "South Africa: IPI Member Faces Trial." *IPI Report*, XVII, (December 1968), pp 6-7.

Report on the trial of editor and chief reporter of *Rand Daily Mail* for printing allegedly false information about prison conditions.

381. Sussens, Aubrey. "The English Press Under Apartheid." Nieman Reports, XV, (October 1961), pp 8-9.

Although fears are expressed for the future of press freedom, the English-language press of South Africa is seen as a surprisingly vocal source of opposition to the Verwoerd government.

382. "That Other 'White State' Fills in the White Spaces." IPI Report, XVIII, (October 1969), pp 1-3.

In proposed Rhodesian constitution, journalist detects danger of censorship revival (prior censorship ended April, 1968) or a new form of curb on press freedom.

383. Timothy, Bankole. "Africa's Biggest Need: Good Government, Good Press." IPI Report, XVIII, (December 1969), pp 9-10.

Some trenchant observations by veteran Sierra Leone journalist and information officer on quandaries facing African journalists.

384. Traber, Michael. "An Improbable Trinity Oppose Rhodesia's Rebels." IPI Report, XIX, (September 1970), pp 10-12.

Deported editor of Catholic paper, Moto, recounts conflicts of paper with Ian Smith regime.

385. Turpeau, Anne B. "The Government and the Newspaper Press of Nigeria." Unpublished master's thesis, Howard University, 1962.

The interaction of the press and politicians at a time when Nigeria enjoyed the freest press in black Africa.

386. Unegbu, Herbert. "Africa -- The Press in a One Party State." Talk delivered to the International Press Institute Assembly, London, May 25-27, 1965.

Deposed editor of West African Pilot covers in a brief, editorial way press freedom in Nigeria and Ghana.

387. de Villiers, Rene. "The Press and the People." Address delivered to the South African Institute of Race Relations, Johannesburg, November 1967.

An editor of The Star in Johannesburg makes an eloquent plea for press freedom within the context of modern South Africa. Laws restricting press access are discussed.

388. Wason, Eugene. "Africa -- The Press in a One Party State." Talk delivered to the International Press Institute Assembly, London, May 25-27, 1965.

Former editor of a liberal Thomson daily in Rhodesia recounts how the paper was suppressed by white-dominated government.

389. "What Freedom for African Press?" International Public Relations, VII, (September 1967), p 10.

An African's polemic for free expression sees a Ministry of Information as a necessary evil.

See also Nos. 1, 3, 5, 11, 12, 76, 198, 200, 205, 209, 219, 233, 304, 310, 317.

International News Flow and News Agencies

390. Abu-Lughod, Ibrahim. "International News in the Arabic Press." *Public Opinion Quarterly*, XXVI, (Winter 1962), pp 600-12.

391. *Afrika im Spiegel der Sowjetrussichischen Publizistik*. Den Haag: Internationale Dokumentations und Informationszentrum, 1967.

Mimeographed study of how Africa was reported in several major Soviet publications.

392. Alsbrook, James E. "Reaction of the World's Press to the Overthrow of Nkrumah." *Journalism Quarterly*, XLIV, (Summer 1967), pp 307-14.

A content analysis of 15 newspapers from 11 geographically diverse countries divides world press comment on Nkrumah's fall. This heavily subjective approach provides illustrative quotes and concludes that, among countries sampled, the coup received a negative evaluation only in Communist countries, UAR, and Congo.

393. Artis, William. "The Tribal Fixation." *Columbia Journalism Review*, IX, (Fall 1970), pp 48-49.

New York Post reporter suggests that biased coverage of Nigerian civil war was due in part to American news media's ignorance of and cultural bias toward Africa.

394. "Associated Press in Africa." *The AP World*, XXIV, (Autumn 1968), pp 15-22.

Kenneth Whiting's anecdotal piece describes AP's staff and operations in Africa.

395. Clay, George; Philippe Decraene; and Colin Legum. "Reporting Africa." IPI Report, XI, (August 1962), pp 3-5.

The article represents summaries of three eminent reporters examining the question of why Africa is not being adequately reported in the world press.

396. Enahoro, Peter. "Reporting Africa." Background paper presented to the 17th General Assembly of the International Press Institute, Nairobi, June 5, 1968.

Well-written essay on place of Africa and the African press in the world scene. A plea for "more sophisticated interpretation of African problems."

397. Eswara, H. S. "Flow of News Between India and Africa During Times of Crisis." Africa Quarterly, IX, (April/June 1969), pp 15-22.

This article presents a study designed to test three hypotheses concerning foreign news coverage between India and Africa. The author finds some research support for each hypothesis -- "crisis coverage," "physical proximity and cultural similarity," and "special groups."

398. Ezzard, Martha M. "The Rhodesian Crisis in the Guardian and the Johannesburg Star." Unpublished master's thesis, University of Missouri, 1968.

A content analysis reveals different treatments of the crisis according to "nationalistic bias." While the Guardian concentrated on moral issues, the Star focused on political and economic effects.

399. Galtung, John; and Mare Holboe Ruge. "The Structure of Foreign News: The Presentation of the Congo, Cuba and Cypress Crises in Norwegian Newspapers." Journal of Peace Research, I, No. 64, (1965), p 91.

Twelve factors describing events are presented and used as a definition of newsworthiness. Critera are applied to news of Congo, Cuba, and Cyprus crises in four Norwegian newspapers; tentative policy implications are formulated.

400. Hachten, William A. "The Flow of News and Underdevelopment: A Pilot Study of the African Press." Paper presented to the Association for Education in Journalism, Iowa City, August 30, 1966.

The paper contains two sections: 1) An account of the news flow situation in Africa based, in part, on the author's own research in Africa, and 2) Report of a seminar news flow study (content analysis) which concludes there is difference not only in quantity but also in the type of news flow between more and less developed nations.

401. Laqueur, Walter. "Reporting West Africa." New Republic, 148, (January 19, 1963), pp 13-14.

A not-too-unified collection of observations on West Africa. Problems of reporting under "illogical" censorship are cited as well as a look at the domestic situation in Ghana and Nigeria.

402. Lee, John. "International News Flow in the Expatriate English-Language Press." Journalism Quarterly, XLII, (Autumn 1965), pp 632-38.

The study shows that despite limited circulations, expatriate papers have access to various news sources via special reporters and wire services. Article includes section on sub-Sahara.

403. Mandazou-Ballet, M. "News Reports on the Nigeria-Biafra Conflict in the French Daily Press." Journalisme, XXXII, (1970), pp 63-68.

A study in French of coverage in the francophone press of perhaps the most strangely reported war of recent times.

404. Masha, F. L. "Tanzania in the United States." Grass Roots Editor, XI, (March/April 1970), pp 19-22.

Study finds that snobbery and misunderstanding characterize coverage of East African nation by U.S. newsmen.

405. Ng'weno, Hilary; and Pierre de Vos. "Paradrop Stanleyville." IPI Report, XIII, (January 1965), pp 6-7.

Two reports on press coverage of Stanleyville -- one by Le Monde correspondent, who believes press acted responsibly, and the other by African editor of The Nation (Nairobi) who summarizes implications of the Belgian-American intervention. The latter maintains that Western press coverage heaped insult on the intervention injury. Need for an African system of news agencies is suggested.

406. Oudes, Bruce. "The Other Nigerian War." Africa Report, XV, (February 1970), pp 15-17.

The Western press is damned for "one-dimensional coverage of the war," which ignored political realities in favor of paternalistic starving-children sensationalism. Nigerian and Biafran public relations compounded the problem, which resulted in misinformation and distortion for all concerned.

407. Payne, William A. "American Press Coverage of Africa." Africa Report, XI, (January 1966), pp 44-48.

Well-written and honest attempt by a journalist to explain why Africa is so poorly covered by the American news media.

408. Ralph, John A. "A Study of News About Negroes in the United States as Reported by Three Nigerian Newspapers." Unpublished master's thesis, Southern Illinois University, 1966.

Newspapers under study are the Daily Times, Nigerian Outlook, and Daily Express. Favorable coverage was given to Negro and U.S. government leadership, demonstrations, and civic action. State government, police action, and treatment of Negroes were given unfavorable treatment.

409. "Reporting Africa: Where Images Matter, Bans Are Risk." IPI Report, XVII, (July/August 1968), pp 15-17.

Some views voiced on the world's press coverage of Africa; one image presented to Africans, another to the rest of the world.

410. Rothmyer, Karen. "What Really Happened in Biafra?" Columbia Journalism Review, IX, (Fall 1970), pp 43-49.

Study suggests that world press coverage of Nigerian civil war was strongly influenced by Biafra's hired public relations counselors who stressed themes of mass starvation and genocide.

411. Schiller, Herbert I. "International Communications, National Sovereignty and Domestic Insurgency." Mass Media and International Understanding. Ljubljana, Yugoslavia: School of Sociology, Political Science and Journalism, 1969.

Excellent critical analysis of uneven international flow of mass media content from few rich nations to many poor nations.

412. Sharp, Mary Margaret. "The Disintegration of the Nigerian State as Covered by Some Representatives of the American and British Press: A Comparative Analysis." Unpublished master's thesis, Ohio State University, 1967.

Divided into two parts, the study first gives a background of reporting of Africa, then compares the coverage given two 1966 coups by eight newspapers. The author concludes that lack of background knowledge on Africa and the coups resulted in an incomplete and distorted picture.

413. Sigler, John H. "News Flow in the North African International Subsystem." International Studies Quarterly, XII, (December 1969), pp 381-397.

Article reports the results of a content analysis of the press of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia. Findings indicate that the direction of news flow within these countries is primarily from the developed to the less developed and, even within culturally similar regions, from the more powerful to the weaker sectors.

414. Sollen, Robert H. "Wire Service Nationalism and Its Consequences." Nieman Reports, XV, (October 1961), pp 29-33.

In a special issue on Africa, this article points up several examples to show wire service failure to explain adequately foreign developments. Example: Wire reports on the Congo. Good essay on nationalistic attitudes of American press and methods of coverage which, according to Sollen, only intensify the Cold War.

415. Telli, Diallo. Report on Pan-African News Agency. Addis Ababa: Organization of African Unity, 1966.

Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity describes efforts to establish an all-African news service.

416. Trober, Michael. "The Treatment of Little Rock in the Daily Press of South Africa, Western Nigeria, and Ghana from September 1 to October 1957." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, New York University, 1960.

Content analysis of U.S. news flow into three major English-speaking nations of Africa.

417. UNESCO. Meeting of Experts on Development of News Agencies in Africa. Tunis, April 1-6, 1963. Paris: UNESCO, 1963.

Lengthy report of a meeting reviewing the state of African news agencies. Ended, as UNESCO conference itself ended, with establishment of the Union of African News Agencies, but fails to include working papers presented at conference.

418. UNESCO. News Agencies: Their Structure and Operation. Paris: UNESCO, 1953.

A comprehensive survey of historical, organizational, and operational aspects of major news agencies. Useful lists, maps, and tables are now dated.

419. Williams, Colin. "News From Britain Still Leads the Field." IPI Report, XVII, (June 1968), pp 18-19.

Content of five daily African newspapers is analyzed for world events news. Not surprisingly, United Kingdom news accounts for the highest total in each paper studied, all of which were from former British territories.

420. Wilson, Andrew. "Katanga: The Story That Was Never Fully Told." IPI Report, X, (February 1962), pp 1-2.

Participant correspondent describes the misinterpreted reports issued during the 1961 Katanga conflict, involving the government and UN troops. Wilson concludes that had UN forces been more cooperative towards reporters, most misinterpretation could have been avoided.

See also Nos. 1, 12, 185, 325, 335, 423, 425, 426, 428, 430, 437, 440, 443, 444, 454, 455.

Foreign Correspondents

421. Bogart, Leo. "The Overseas Newsman: A 1967 Profile Study." Journalism Quarterly, XLV, (Summer 1968), pp 293-306.

A mail survey of the Overseas Press Club membership. Findings from previous surveys are reviewed and 31 tables drawn from the O.P.C. survey cover correspondents' demographic, social, and professional characteristics.

422. Braestrup, Peter. "Misinformation About Algeria." Nieman Reports, (June 1966), pp 3-6.

Things were tough for U.S. newsmen in confusion, suspicion, and secrecy of Ben Bella's Algeria, but the correspondent kept entertained with the exaggerations and misconceptions about the state of Algerian affairs espoused by "stay-at-home" U.S. analysts.

423. Fellows, Laurence. "Session on Reporting Africa." Talk delivered to the 17th General Assembly of the International Press Institute, Nairobi, June 5, 1968.

New York Times coorespondent cites lack of interest in ordinary news out of Africa as greatest problem in presenting African news to American readers.

424. Garrison, Lloyd. "Biafra Revisited: Tears, Air Raids, Censorship, Despair." Times Talk, XII, (September 1968), p 8.

A brief, anecdotal memoir of Nigerian civil war by a New York Times correspondent who was there.

425. Howe, Russell Warren. "Reporting From Africa: A Correspondent's View." Journalism Quarterly, XLIII, (Summer 1966), pp 314-18.

An overview of the technological and social problems of reporting in modern Africa. Comparisons of facilities available (telex, air transport, telephone, and cable service) in various capitals are made, as is an outline of the kinds of censorship and news gathering problems one can expect.

426. Howe, Russell Warren. "The United States Press and Africa." Speech delivered to the Seventh Plenary Session of the U.S. Commission on the U.N., October 25, 1961.

A background paper on the initial interests and increased involvement by the American press is covering black Africa. Howe believes the press has adapted well to its new task.

427. Kliesch, Ralph E. "The Press Corps Abroad Revisited: A Fourth World Survey of Foreign Correspondents." Paper presented to the Association for Education in Journalism, Berkeley, August 1969.

An updating of John Wilhelm's surveys of U.S. overseas correspondents. Data confirms that Africa is still most poorly served area in terms of resident U.S. newsmen.

428. Maley, Don. "Mulligan Brands Biafra 'the Worst Hell.'" Editor & Publisher, 102, (January 25, 1969), p 18.

The well-traveled AP correspondent calls Nigerian civil war misery "even worse than Vietnam." Difficulties of access and getting copy out are explained.

429. Nugent, John Peer. Call Africa 999. New York: Coward-McCann, 1965.

A Newsweek correspondent's sensationalized but entertaining and highly personal account of his experiences as a correspondent, principally in East Africa and the Congo.

430. Royce, Knut S. "American Correspondents in the Sub-Sahara: Some of Their Problems." Unpublished master's thesis, University of Iowa, 1966.

The study, relying heavily on mail questionnaires returned by newsmen, covers four main topics: 1) American coverage of Africa, 2) Getting the news, 3) Writing the story, and 4) Transmitting the copy.

431. Sanger, Clyde. "The Foreign Correspondent in Africa." Africa Report, XI, (January 1966), pp 42-44.

Discussion of the role of both Western and Communist journalists in Africa, a role which the author sees as increasing in importance since the pre-independence days.

432. Sanger, Clyde. "Some Reflections on Leaving East Africa." Africa Report, X, (October 1965), pp 29-31.

An able correspondent discusses challenges and frustrations of reporting Africa as he leaves after five years there for the Guardian.

433. Tanner, Henry. "Congo: Reporter's Nightmare." Nieman Reports, XV, (October 1961), pp 5-7.

A New York Times correspondent's assessment of the many problems faced by a Western newsman covering the Congo crisis.

434. Webb, Peter. "Session on Reporting Africa." Talk delivered to the 17th General Assembly of the International Press Institute, Nairobi, June 5, 1968.

Newsweek's veteran Africa correspondent describes the difficulties of reportage and defends the foreign journalists.

435. Wilhelm, John. "The Overseas Correspondents: 1,376 People in 93 Lands." 1966 Directory of Overseas Press Club of America. New York: Overseas Press Club, 1966.

This is an updating of Wilhelm's 1963 Journalism Quarterly article and shows how few U.S. journalists are stationed in Africa.

436. Wilhelm, John. "The Re-Appearing Foreign Correspondent: A World Survey." Journalism Quarterly, XL, (Spring 1963), pp 147-68.

A comprehensive survey showing the increased number of U.S. correspondents stationed abroad, and the rise of news bureaus established by U.S. media in foreign countries.

437. Yu, Frederick and John Luter. "The Foreign Correspondent and His Work." Columbia Journalism Review, III, (Spring 1964), pp 5-12.

A survey summary of 140 full-time American reporters abroad, including six in Africa.

See also Nos. 12, 66, 79, 82, 343, 393, 395, 401, 407, 420, 438.

438. Attwood, William. *The Reds and the Blacks*. New York: Harper & Row, 1967.

American newsman's experiences as U.S. ambassador to Guinea and later Kenya. Excellent critique of Western reportage of African events.

439. Brzezinski, Zbigniew, ed. *Africa and the Communist World*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1963.

Collection of articles forming perhaps the best available source on Communist strategy for sub-Sahara Africa. Several references to methods of propaganda activity, but these are not indexed.

440. Chapman, Colin. "Propaganda Flows in Africa's Sad, Mad War." *Africa Research Limited*, No. 2, (1968), p 2.

Brief journalistic look at the Nigerian-Biafran war, describing the two sides' propaganda activities. Chapman says that Biafrans are the best at propaganda but fails to detail his statement.

441. Clews, J. C. *Communist Propaganda Techniques*. London: Methuen and Co., 1964.

Some references to Africa are included in this general work on Communist propaganda.

442. "Communist Radio Propaganda to Africa." *Communist Affairs*, II. (May/June 1964), p 29.

A short, factual description and history of Communist broadcasting to Africa; points to the spread of Listener's Clubs.

443. Cooley, John K. East Wind Over Africa: Red China's African Offensive. New York: Walker and Company, 1965.

Readable, if over-enthusiastic, account of Communist China's strategy in Africa. Good chapter on the variety of Chinese propaganda activities. References to Radio Peking and New China News Agency are woven throughout the book.

444. Davison, W. Phillips. International Political Communication. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1965.

Perhaps the most comprehensive introduction to international political communication. Part I surveys the flow and effects of communication, and Part II the uses of communication to advance policy. Good starting approach to all the activities that international political communication may involve.

445. Kempton, Murray. "The Washrooms of Power: Those Anonymous Propaganda Peddlers." New Republic, (August 3, 1963), pp 9-13.

Article is based on Fulbright committee's probe of U.S. public relations firms' activities for foreign governments, including Portugal and South Africa.

446. Laurence, John. Seeds of Disaster. London: Victor Gollancz, 1968.

A highly critical and polemical look at South Africa's extensive and expensive propaganda campaigns both at home and abroad.

447. Lessing, Pieter. Africa's Red Harvest. New York: John Day, 1962.

The author, in a non-scholarly fashion, portrays inroads made by Communist propaganda in sub-Sahara Africa. Many references made to the use of print media and radio broadcasts.

448. McKay, Vernon. "South African Propaganda on the International Court's Decision." *African Forum*, II, (Fall 1966), pp 51-64.

A scholarly approach to a discussion of propaganda tactics utilized by South Africa in exploiting the celebrated International Court decision of 1966 pertaining to racial oppression in South West Africa.

449. McKay, Vernon. "South African Propaganda: Methods and Media." *Africa Report*, XI, (February 1966), pp 41-46.

Valuable article deals with the development of the country's propaganda machine and its aim of gaining American support for South Africa's policies.

450. "Peking's New Diplomatic Setbacks in Africa." *Communist Affairs*, IV, (January/February 1966), p 24.

A brief report, based on *New York Times* articles, concerning actions by Dahomey and Central African Republic to close down branch offices of New China News Agency.

451. Pollock, Francis. "America's Press on Safari." *The Nation*, (November 7, 1966), pp 479-81.

South Africa's courting of American journalists to gain support for its racial policies and some results of the overt courtship.

452. Ruskin, Daniel. "USIA Comes to Africa: A Case Study of U.S. Overseas Information -- 1960-1965." Unpublished master's thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1967.

An able analysis of the buildup and current operations of the U.S. Information Agency in the newly independent nations.

453. Schatten, Fritz. *Communism in Africa*. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1966.

Scholarly approach to the topic of Communist ideology penetrating the African continent. Period after 1945 is stressed. Reference to political communication and mass media throughout the book.

454. Schiller, Herbert I. Mass Communications and American Empire. New York: Augustus M. Kelley, 1969.

A controversial account of the consolidation of influence by the "military-industrial complex" over mass media and their role of "Americanizing" other nations, including some in developing areas. Oversimplified but provocative.

455. Strohmeyer, John. "What Passes for American News in Africa." Harper's, 231, (November 1965), pp 98, 100-104.

U.S. editor stresses the influence of Communist aid, training and propaganda in the coverage of world affairs by African media; also difficulties experienced by U.S. news services in gaining clients on the continent.

456. U.S. Information Agency. Foreign Radio Listening in Lagos, Nigeria.. R-151-64. October 8, 1964.

Thirty-seven percent of a literate adult sample in Lagos said they listen to Voice of America at least once a week. This compares with 54 percent for BBC and nine percent for Radio Moscow.

457. Whitten, Leslie H. "South Africa on Madison Avenue." The Progressive, XXXIII, (October 1969), pp 30-32.

South African government spends $1.75 million a year to plug its version of apartheid in the United States while black South Africans managed a meager $8,000 to tell their side.

See also Nos. 12, 390, 392, 398, 400, 403, 404, 405, 406, 410, 411, 414, 431, 474, 481.

Training of Journalists

458. "A Newsroom Unlike Any Other. IFJ Seminar Sharpens Skills of West African Journalists." *The Journalist's World*, I, (Fall 1964), pp 2-7.

Report of a three-week course for 28 journalists from Nigeria and Sierra Leone held in 1964 at the University of Ibadan.

459. Barras, P. "Accelerated Training of Journalists in Developing Countries. An Experience of Technical Cooperation in Guinea." *The Journalist's World*, I, (January/March 1963), pp 11-12.

Report of a Swiss-run course for journalists of Guinea held in Conakry in 1963.

460. Barton, Frank. *African Assignment: The Story of IPI's Six-Year Training Programme in Tropical Africa*. Zurich: International Press Institute, 1969.

In this 75-page booklet, a former director of IPI course reminisces about a major effort to train journalists.

461. Barton, Frank. "How the IPI Trains African Women Journalists." *The Journalist's World*, III, No. 4, (1965-66), pp 14-17.

A brief commentary on experiences and problems faced by an IPI team in opposing tradition and including women in its journalist training program.

462. Barton, Frank. "Journalism in Africa." *Vista*, (January/February 1967), pp 11-17.

A rather simple introductory article on the lack of journalists in Africa and why the IPI is stepping in to help train them.

463. Barton, Frank. "Success Goes With Speed in a Hurrying Continent." IPI Report, XVII, (June 1968), pp 7-9.

Director of IPI's African Program discusses local training courses and their effect on African journalism.

464. Browne, Donald R. "Do We Offer Good Instruction to Mass Communications Students From Africa." NAEB Journal, XXV, (November/December 1966), pp 55-64.

Discusses various questions of training foreign students and suggests communications departments and schools evaluate their programs to determine whether they meet the particular needs of students from Africa.

465. Greenough, Richard. "Journalism Training for Africans." Training of Journalists (Strasbourg), III, (Summer 1961), pp 73-76.

Factual account of a four-month training program for African journalists organized by the Government of Senegal and sponsored by UNESCO.

466. Hachten, William A. "The Training of African Journalists." Gazette, XIV, No. 2, (1968), pp 101-110.

In a broad overview of the programs and problems of training African journalists, the author lists the who, where, and, to a lesser extent, the how of such programs.

467. Hopkinson, Tom. Two Years in Africa. Zurich: International Press Institute, 1965.

A personal account of the type of instruction used in the African Journalists' Training Scheme, an IPI-sponsored program, by its organizer and first director.

468. Hopkinson, Tom. "IPI In Africa -- Report on the Past Year." Paper presented to the International Press Institute General Assembly, London, May 25-27, 1965.

Director of IPI's African training program reviews the new countries' position in the Cold War, their needs in terms of the press, and the program's efforts to alleviate shortcomings by training African journalists.

469. Howe, Russell Warren. "Training in Africa: Challenge for the Men of Two Worlds." IPI Report, XVII, (November 1968), pp 7-8.

A foreign correspondent's realistic look at problems faced by journalism training programs and some suggestions to help alleviate them.

470. Krause, Joachim. "The Friederich Ebert Foundation and the East African Press." Gazette, XIV, No. 2, (1968), pp 158-60.

Describes a training program for East African journalists in West Germany. Also discusses how and why the program may change.

471. Leauté, Joacques. "The Development of Mass Communication and Professional Training in Africa." Training of Journalists, (Strasbourg), III, (Autumn 1961), pp 27-50.

A comprehensive analysis, in all fields of mass communications, of the needs and requirements of new African states.

472. "Les Possibilites de Formation aux Carrieres de la Communication en Afrique." Interstages, 65, (July 1, 1970), pp 3-133.

Entire issue is devoted to survey of journalism training. Nations included: Algeria, Congo-Kinshasa, Malagasy Republic, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Tunisia, U.A.R., Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Zambia.

473. MacMillan, Richard. "Teaching Journalism in Ghana." Collection of Lectures Held at the Improvement Session, November 2-28, 1959. Strasbourg: International Center for Advanced Training of Journalism, 1960.

An account of personal experiences by the Director of the Accra School of Journalism and his approach to teaching journalism to Africans.

474. Mareda, Ladislav. "The International Organization of Journalists Looks After the Professional Training of Journalists From Developing Countries." Gazette, XIV, No. 2, (1968), pp 160-64.

History of the entry of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) into the training of journalists and detailed description of Communist nations' efforts.

475. Ojehomon, Ojeamiren. "Africa Needs University-Trained Journalists." The Journalist's World, I, (July/September 1963), pp 1-2.

Brief article urging that better-educated young people be drawn into careers in the press.

476. Oton, Esuakema Udo. "The Training of Journalists in Nigeria." Journalism Quarterly, XLIII, (Spring 1966), pp 107-9.

Takes stock of facilities and programs in Nigeria for training of journalists. Programs divided in four categories: 1) on-the-job instruction; 2) short-term local in-service training; 3) overseas training; and 4) local university instruction.

477. Rao, Y.V.L. "Training of Journalists in Developing Countries." The Journalist's World, III, No. 4, (1965-66), pp 10-13.

Author views the general subject from the standpoint of three basic needs: wider readership, leadership of newspapers in socio-economic development, and entrepreneurship especially in publishing small-town and village papers.

478. Rose, E. J. B. "Training Is Most Urgent Need for African Press." IPI Report, X, (January 1962), pp 1-4.

Rose, then IPI's director, concludes after tour of ten African countries that "it is possible that the whole area will never know a newspaper age." He makes a case for training of journalists who have worked on African newspapers for two or three years.

479. Schramm, Wilbur; and E. Lloyd Sommerlad. East Africa: Mass Media Training Needs. Paris: UNESCO, 1964.

Excellent survey of mass communications facilities in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika and recommendations for media training needs on both short- and long-term basis. Concluding recommendations place radio and television training ahead of press training because of the broadcast media's expanding use in education, hence development.

480. Schramm, Wilbur; and E. Lloyd Sommerlad. Northern Rhodesia: Training in Mass Communications. Paris: UNESCO, 1964.

Survey of media status and existing educational programs and recommendations for short- and long-term programs involving personnel for both print and electronic media.

481. "The International Advanced Training Centre for Journalists at Strasbourg (IATCJ)." Gazette, XIV, No. 2, (1968), pp 165-66.

A brief look at the curriculum, publications, and international seminar schedule of the University of Strasbourg's international press program which has trained many francophone Africans.

482. UNESCO. Professional Training for Mass Communication. Reports and Papers on Mass Communication, No. 45.

Supplement to the 1958 UNESCO world-wide survey on training of mass media personnel. Covers training facilities and programs in developing regions, and includes world survey of meetings on the development of mass media.

483. UNESCO. Schools of Journalism and Communications Research Centres. Paris: UNESCO Division of Development of Mass Media, 1970.

Listing, without comment, of journalism schools in Africa, U.S., Canada, Latin America, Asia, Europe, and Oceania.

484. Watts, Ronald A. "African Journalism Institute." _Gazette_, XIV, No. 2, (1968), pp 153-58.

The education of African journalists under the auspices of IFJ is discussed under topics including national and regional sessions, government cooperation, selection of participants, and site selection.

See also Nos. 3, 12, 18, 246, 260, 279, 288, 313, 355, 359, 488.

485. Arms, George. "Diary From Nigeria: The Third Year." NAEB Journal, XXIII, (March/April 1964), pp 25-32.

Final report in series summarizes various components of the educational radio and television situation in Nigeria.

486. "A UNESCO Pilot Project. A Field Laboratory for the Use of New Techniques of Adult Education." Television and Adult Education, XIII, (May 1964), pp 35-36.

An early report on the UNESCO television experiment in Dakar, Senegal.

487. Awori, Moody. "School Broadcasting by the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation." EBU Review, 83B, (January 1964), pp 16-17.

Developments in educational broadcasting since May 1963. Overview of programming and general facilities.

488. Bebey, Francis. "From Tom-Toms to Sound Waves." International Journal of Adult and Youth Education, XVI, No. 1, (1964), pp 23-27.

Personal account of a training course in Mali on educational broadcasting in villages. Author maintains Africans would like raw material for programs gathered in villages and tailored to fit specific needs of the same villages.

489. Bukhala, James A. "The Role of Television in Education." East African Journal, IV, (June 1967), pp 3-11.

Article outlines steps by which television could be used in showing proficient teaching, widening student learning opportunities, combating illiteracy, and helping in-service teacher training.

490. Combes, Peter; and John Tiffin. "Problems in Educational Television." Educational Television International, III, (December 1969), pp 309-311.

Authors discuss the problems of receiver reliability as a constraint on the use of educational television. The reported generalizations concerning these contraints come primarily from research in Africa.

491. Cusack, Mary Ann. "New Media in Africa: Trends and Strategies." Educational Broadcasting Review, IV, (October 1970), pp 23-30.

Article presents a summary of interesting developments and promising new strategies for media. A general review of the educational broadcasting activity currently taking place in Africa.

492. Delahunty, P. G. "Educational Broadcasting in Zambia." EBU Review, 102B (March 1967), pp 33-35.

Provides an operationalized view of radio and television used to "supplement teaching" and to "enrich the knowledge of the average listener."

493. Dodds, J. A. "Adult Education Through Radio." East African Journal, IV:3, (June 1967), pp 26-34.

Author stresses that radio has greatest potential for reaching Africans and therefore should be utilized in adult education programs. Argument developed in terms of radio uses, subject matter, methods of presentation, community needs, and evaluation of programs.

494. Egly, Max. "School Television in Niger." Educational Television International, IV, (June 1970), pp 123-127.

A very general, reasonably complete overview of the Niger TV experiment in primary education begun in 1964.

494½. Grant, Stephen. "Educational TV Comes to the Ivory Coast." Africa Report, XVI, (February 1971), pp 31-33.

An excellent in-depth look at a very ambitious national ETV experiment in West Africa. Analysis is based on author's field research in the Ivory Coast.

495. Harris, Bill. 'Kenya Broadcasting Corporation." EBU Review, 81B, (September 1963), pp 14-15.

KBC's publicity officer describes the educational aspects of television in Kenya. Also provides a brief look at broadcasting before independence.

496. Hebarre, Jean-Louis. "Le Rôle Éducatif de la Presse Africaine." Gazette, VII, (1962/3), pp 211-220.

The press as a factor of development and education in the newly independent nations.

497. "Le Centre Audio-Visuel d'Abidjan." Afrique, No. 38, (September 1964), pp 36-39.

A description of educational television and other facilities in the Ivory Coast.

498. Leeming, Owen. "Senegal: Adult Education Experiment." New Africa, X, (January/February 1968), pp 1-2.

A brief report on the UNESCO-sponsored television pilot project in Dakar.

499. Lucas, Bernard. "Radio University Clubs -- A Successful Venture in Niger." EBU Review, 113B, (January 1969), pp 31-32.

Director of ORTN in Niger describes the purpose, organization, and operation of educational radio broadcasting.

500. "Mass Media and Linguistic Communication in East Africa." East Africa Journal, (May 1967), pp 16-18.

Brief summary of a seminar at Makerere University, Kampala, on mass communication. Urges more emphasis on education in broadcasting and argues for Swahili as a national language for East Africa.

501. Neri, Italo. "Educational Television in the Service of Development: Interesting Progress in 1967." EBU Review, 108B, (March 1968), pp 16-21.

Covers developments in educational television in Asia, Latin America, and Africa. Updates information on African projects in Ghana, Niger, Zambia, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Malagasy, Uganda, Algeria, and Tunisia.

502. Robert, G. Le Laniement des Radio-Clubs du Niger. Paris: Office de Cooperation Radiophonique, 1967.

A thorough look at Niger's radio clubs; 218 pages plus a bibliography.

503. Robert, G. Les Radio-Clubs du Niger. Paris: Office de Cooperation Radiophonique, 1967.

An 80-page study of a significant development in broadcasting in francophone Africa.

504. Salu, Adekunle. "Educational Broadcasting in Modern Nigeria." EBU Review, 95B, (January 1966), pp 25-27.

A general essay describing the program of the Schools Unit of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation in aiding student, teacher, and adult education.

505. Schramm, Wilbur; Philip H. Coombs; Friedrich Kahnert; and Jack Lyle. The New Media: Memo to Educational Planners. Paris: UNESCO, 1967.

The best general survey of the use of the mass media for education in the developing world. Covers problems media are being used to solve, their effectiveness, cost, profitable planning. Mentions several interesting experiments in Africa.

506. Sherrington, Richard; and John Gartley. "Evaluation and Testing in Educational Television in Ethiopia." *Educational Television International*, III, (July 1969), pp 152-155.

Authors outline procedures for evaluating Ethiopia's ETV venture. Some before-after data is presented testing the immediate recall of television content.

506½. Smith, Datus C. "Two Revolutions." *Foreign Affairs*, 46, (July 1968), pp 758-769.

The two revolutions are the educational and communication transformations going on in developing nations. The two do not operate in isolation but are interactive--increased education creates an increasing demand for reading material while mass media systems themselves, both national and international, can be used to hasten the educational process.

507. UNESCO. *An African Experiment in Radio Forums for Rural Development, 1964-65*. Reports and Papers on Mass Communication, No. 51, 1968.

Description and assessment of Ghana's use of farm radio forums as first tried in Canada and India for adult education in rural areas.

508. UNESCO. *Seminar on the Use of the Mass Media for Social Education in Urban Areas of Africa*. Dakar, January 27-February 1, 1969.

The final report focuses on the seminar's three major themes: 1) urban milieu in Africa; 2) social education in urban milieux; and 3) mass media. The report ends with eleven summary conclusions.

509. UNESCO. *New Educational Media in Action: Case Studies for Planners*. 3 vols. Paris: UNESCO, 1967.

The three volumes on specific case studies of the new educational media are the only reliable sources on several of the experiments; for other projects they provide detailed information. African programs are included in Vol. II: educational TV in Niger, TV for literacy training in Ivory Coast, media for in-service teacher training in Algeria, and educational radio in Togo; and Vol. III: radio clubs and television in Niger and three studies of educational TV in Nigeria.

510. UNESCO. Report of the Meeting on Educational Broadcasting in Tropical Africa, Moshi, Tanzania, September 11-16, 1961.

Lists important recommendations made at the Addis Ababa Conference on the Development of Education, which were later carried out in educational media projects.

511. UNESCO. Television and the Social Education of Women by Pierre Fougeyrollas. Reports and Papers on Mass Communication, No. 50, 1967.

A report on the UNESCO pilot project in Dakar, Senegal, on the use of audio-visual media -- in part television -- for adult education in Wolof. Changes found in attitudes, but not necessarily behavioral results.

512. Welsh, B. W. W. "Educational Broadcasting in Tanzania." Gazette, XIV, No. 2, (1968), pp 111-28.

Comprehensive article depicting government policy and the role of radio in helping to educate a nation. The author concludes that Radio Tanzania, with the aid of certain agencies, is prepared to further adult education in the nation.

See also Nos. 247, 256, 279, 294, 298, 311, 314, 320, 321, 322, 479, 480, 518, 522, 535, 536.

Satellites and Telecommunications

513. Gayer, John H. "Telecommunications in Africa." Man and Africa. Edited by Gordon E. Wolstenholme and Maeve O'Conner. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1965.

Reviews problems, states achievements, and describes how African continent can be united through telecommunications. Includes telecommunications charts.

514. General Plan for the Development of the International Network in Africa 1965-1970. Genéve: L'Union International des Télécommunications, 1967.

Experts' appraisal of the future needs of the continent in telecommunications.

515. Girardeau, E. "Les Télécommunications de l'Union Francaise." Nouvelle Revue Francaise d'Outre-Mer, (1955), pp 375-80.

Article on telephone, telegraph, and radio-telephone communication in the French Union. Brief history of development and routes of telecommunication lines. Includes traffic statistics.

516. "Moroccan Space Communications Earth Station Goes Operational." EBU Review, 120B, (March 1970), p 43.

First ground station on African continent is established.

517. Moulton, E. J. "Satellite Over Africa." Africa Report, XII, (May 1967), pp 13-19.

Excellent, well-backgrounded article on the Intelstat II communications satellite in orbit over the Gulf of Guinea. In 1967, nine African nations were members of Intelsat and had contributed to its development. Technical points covered clearly.

518. "Telecommunications and Education." Telecommunication Journal, XXXVII, (July 1970), pp 315-527.

In special issue, the physical plants, training facilities and telecommunication plans of a number of countries are looked at. Among the countries analyzed are Algeria, Ghana, Senegal, and the Sudan.

519. UNESCO. Communication in the Space Age: The Use of Satellites by the Mass Media. Paris: UNESCO, 1968.

Important collection of papers on satellite communication given (or based upon those given) at a 1965 UNESCO conference on the long-term use of space communication for information flow, spread of education, and cultural exchanges. Ten-page section deals with perspectives for developing countries and includes an article on satellite use in Africa.

520. UNESCO. Meeting of Experts on the Use of Space Communication by the Mass Media. Paris, December 6-10, 1965.

Report summarizes the following topics of discussion: technical capabilities and economic aspects, social implications, news transmission, broadcasting, education, cultural exchange, and suggestions for UNESCO's program in space communication.

521. UNESCO. Space Communication and the Mass Media. Reports and Papers on Mass Communication, No. 41, 1963.

Report on the 1963 Space Communications Conference, providing general conclusions made at an early stage of knowledge about space communication possibilities. Defines features of space communication, technical problems affecting the development and operation of space communication services and possible uses through the mass media.

See also No. 12.

Cinema

522. "Film and African Development." Rural Africana, XII, (Fall 1970).

This entire issue is devoted to film and Africa. Topics included are uses of film for teaching and research, anthropological study uses of film, and bibliographical references to films on African development.

523. "Film and Television in Africa." World Screen, IV, (Spring/Summer 1962), pp 26-33.

Two papers distributed at the 1962 UNESCO conference in Paris on "Developing Information Media in Africa." Data is from 1961 for the longer, factual survey of "Film in Africa" and the one-page account of African television.

524. Morganthau, Henry. "Guides to African Films." Africa Report, XII, (May 1968), pp 52-54.

Author lists and critiques the few available biliographies on African cinema. Notes that the most comprehensive and analytical is Catalogue, Films Ethnographiques sur l'Afrique Noir. Paris: UNESCO, 1967. Also surveys problems of African film-making in Africa, concluding that Dakar is probably the most fertile film center south of the Sahara.

525. Mortimer, Robert A. "Engaged Film-Making for a New Society." Africa Report, XV, (November 1970), pp 28-30.

Senegal's film directors aim to combine politically conscious cinema with a mass audience.

526. Peters, Alaba. "Film and TV in Africa: Tools or Toys." Africa Report, XV, (November 1970), p 21.

Gambian writer and film producer makes a brief plea for greater and more serious use of television and cinema.

527. Rouch, Jean. "The Awakening African Cinema." *UNESCO Courier*, XV, (March 1962), pp 10-15.

The history of the film in Africa is traced from its exotic and ignorant beginnings through its evolution to a documentary style directed by Europeans and finally to the birth of an indigenous African cinema.

528. Sellers, W. "Mobile Cinema Shows in Africa." *Colonial Review*, IX, No. 1, (March 1955), pp 13-14.

A detailed how-to article on giving outdoor mobile cinema shows to African audiences. Sellers, who operated cinema vans in Nigeria for nearly four years, describes the interesting technique.

529. Vaughn, J. Koyinde. "Africa and the Cinema." *An African Treasury*. Edited by Langston Hughes. New York: Crown Publishers, 1960.

Vaughn criticizes the manner in which Africa has been treated in Western films and critiques the old Colonial office documentaries. States that it is in the anthropological films that Africans come to life on the screen and pleads for films made by Africans.

530. Vieyra, P. S. "Responsibilities of the Cinema in the Formation of an African National Conscience." *Présence Africaine*, (Paris), No. 27-28, (August/November 1959), pp 303-13.

The author concludes that the cinema contributes considerably to the development of enthusiasm among the people and national ideals. The responsibilities of African cinema are similar to those of the film industry throughout the world.

531. Vieyra, P. S. "The Cinema and the African Revolution." *Présence Africaine*, (October 1960-January 1961), pp 92-103.

Author gives two functions to African cinema: Ferment the revolution and popularize it. Essay by Dahomean journalist working for Radio Senegal, also describes several films as examples.

532. Wilson, John. "Film Illiteracy in Africa." Canadian Communications (Ottawa), I, (Summer 1961), pp 7-14.

A practitioner's interesting approach to the obstacles of a new communications medium and the problem of "local relevancy." The author worked in the Gold Coast Government's Department of Information introducing films to African audiences from 1940 to 1945.

See also Nos. 19, 241½, 290, 330.

Books

533. Armstrong, Robert P. "Book Publishing in Nigeria: Industry With a Future." Africa Report, XI, (April 1966), pp 56-57.

Various efforts to stimulate book publishing in Africa are discussed by director of Northwestern University Press.

534. Collings, Rex. "Publishing in Africa: An Industry Emerges." Africa Report, XV, (November 1970), pp 31-33.

Governments, universities, African and foreign firms are scrambling for shares of a booming market. A guide to African publishing houses is included.

535. Fyle, Clifford M. "A Continent in Quest of a Publishing Industry: A UNESCO Survey in Africa." UNESCO Courier, XVIII, (September 1965), pp 28-31.

Introductory article on problems of publishing and book distribution in Africa by a member of the Ministry of Education in Sierra Leone. Ends with recommendations which might promote sales of books in Africa.

536. UNESCO. Books for the Developing Countries (Asia, Africa). Reports and Papers on Mass Communication, No. 47, 1965.

The report is divided into two parts: 1) "The Production and Flow of Books in Africa," and 2) the same topic for South East Asia. Survey of problems of publishing undertaken when UNESCO attempted a new push toward book development, seeing the book as a "means of mass communication."

536½. Van der Werf, S. "Francophone Publishing in Africa." Africa Report, XVI, (March 1971), pp 25-27.

Publishing in francophone Africa lags behind that in the anglophone nations. French publishers, based in Paris, dominate the scene, although there have been demands to Africanize educational materials and to promote local publishing efforts.

See also Nos. 37, 330.

Advertising

537. Advertising and Press Annual of Africa, 1968. Cape Town: National Publishing Co., 1968.

Detailed guide to advertising and press information for South Africa, Rhodesia, Central, East, and West Africa.

538. Blair, T. L. V. Africa: A Market Profile. London: Business Publications, 1965.

A sociologist looks at the new urban centers of Africa from a business and market viewpoint. Role of mass communications in marketing process is given ample attention.

539. "Conclusions of the Dakar Seminar." UNESCO Chronicle, XV, (July/August 1969), p 275.

"Some form of control over publicity" in mass media is suggested in order to encourage consumption of local products.

540. Dunn, S. Watson, ed. International Handbook of Advertising. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1964.

An anthology designed to help American businessmen break into foreign markets. Selections are broken down into sections on general international advertising principles and hints for approaches to specific countries.

See also Nos. 259, 285.

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